The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,839—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ....As. 4.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd June, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, called at Portsaid in the foregoing or any order.
Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th June, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 5th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st June 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(2nd Class including Wine; 3rd Class without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.
NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.
All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.
First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

NOTICE.

MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer THESSALY, Captain Harbord, will sail for LIVERPOOL at six p. m. on SATURDAY.
A Steam Tender will leave Apollo Bunder at 4 p. m. with passengers.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd June 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	
TRENTHAM HALL	J.C. Shaw	2,100	350	June 5th.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	July 5th.

FARE TO MALTA ....Rs. 400
„ TO LIVERPOOL.......... „ 500

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Co.'s Steamer AGIA SOFIA, J. W. Beggs, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 300 H. P. nominal, will be despatched as above about 10th June.
She has very comfortable accommodation for about twenty Saloon Passengers. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. FARE Rs. 400. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co, Agents.
Bombay, 29th May 1880.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA..........Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL.......... „ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st July.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE
OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	400	30th June.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	5th June
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	12th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	19th do.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ANCONA	3081	600	E.G. Stead	4th June.
RAVENNA	3500	600	A. Coleman	18th „

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	4th June.
HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	18th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN READ,
2,189 Tons, 500 H. P. Nominal,
WILL sail on the 10th instant for LIVERPOOL, calling at MALTA and NAPLES.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
N.B.—Both First and Second Class Passengers are carried.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. INDIA, are hereby INFORMED of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Will be ready by the beginning of May.
Super royal 8vo. Price, Rs. 10.
INDEX to the enactments relating to India. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by STEPHEN JACOB, B. C. S., to which are prefixed Chronological Tables of the Acts and Regulations of the Indian Legislatures.
Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given to tradesmen and others whom it may concern, that Mrs. DECIMA HYKOOP having left the PROTECTION of her husband, Colonel Hykoop, he will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred by her.
JAS. HYKOOP, Colonel,
H. H. The Guicowar's Army, Baroda.

MANGOES! MANGOES!!
MEMON ALLANA MOOSA begs most respectfully to inform the public that he has BEST MANGOES FOR SALE both ALPHONSO and PAIREE, GREEN and RIPE, at VERY CHEAP RATES. Up-country orders will be promptly executed on receipt of Cash or postage tickets at shop No. 28, opposite Jackaria Musjid, Bombay.

TARPAULINS OILED, TARRED, OR PAINTED.
ORDERS for the above from Railways and other Public Companies will be executed of the best materials, Sewing and Composition, and guaranteed not to crack or stick together, under European superintendence, at the cheapest rate. For terms apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

HARDWICKE'S
ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.
CLOSE TO RAILWAY STATION.
MR. W. HARDWICKE (late of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay,) having LEASED the above premises, has the pleasure to announce that the Hotel has been entirely renovated and refurnished and will be conducted under his personal management from the 1st June next, under the name of HARDWICKE'S ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.
Intending visitors are assured that no care and attention will be spared to ensure the utmost comfort.
Reduced Rates for Families and Monthly Residents.
For Terms apply as above.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, to sanction a modification of the AGREEMENT, dated the 3rd day of May, 1880, between the Company and Mr. Frederick Frank Egerton Cutler by the endorsement on the said agreement of a Memorandum to the following effect :—"Memorandum.—That it is mutually agreed between the parties to the within agreement that the Company shall deliver to the said F. F. E. Cutler one hundred and ten debentures of Rupees one thousand each instead of 11 debentures of Rupees 10,000 each and one debenture of Rupees 2,573 as provided by Section B. of Clause 5 of the within agreement."
Dated this 26th day of May 1880 at Bombay.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

OUR STOCK in this Department is REPLETE with EVERY WELL-KNOWN and APPROVED SHAPE in
Regulation Helmets.
Ellwood's
Patent Air Chamber
Felt Helmets.
The Mayo Helmet.
The MacLeod Helmet.
The Wolseley Helmet.
The Brown Shikar Hat.
The White Shikar Hat.
The White Melton Sun Hat.
The Drab Melton Sun Hat.
The Gentlemen's Terrai Hat.
The Ladies' Terrai Hats.
The Ladies' Felt Helmet.
The Ladies' Melton Sun Hat.
PITH HATS
in every variety of shape and thickness.
Every requisite necessary for fitting up.
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and
POLITICAL HELMETS
or
COCKED HATS
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JOSEPH ARTHUR..........STAGE MANAGER.
J. B. FERRELL..........ACTING MANAGER.

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OF
DAVE CARSON & MISS CLARA STANLEY'S
COMBINED OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING,
THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880,
WILL BE REPEATED FOR THE SECOND TIME
HERVE'S CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA,
CHILPERIC.

PROGRAMME.
At 8-45 p. m. ....Overture.
AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.
MR. JOSEPH ARTHUR
In his pleasing Entertainment,
THE FLAGS WE LOVE TO SEE.

TRIPLE SONG AND DANCE,
BY
THE SISTERS K. & L. HEDDERWICK & MISS LIZZIE WILSON.

To be followed by
DAVE CARSON
AS
A MEMBER OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Introducing his wonderful Dissertation on
ENTOMOLOGY.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with
HERVE'S CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA
IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED
CHILPERIC.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Chilperic ...King of the Gauls, who, going after a little Game, misses a Fox and catches a Dear ......Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Fredegonda ...The *Petite Chérie* in question—an ambitious Rustic, who fain would marry both Landry and Chilperic—in fact would "buckle two" ...Miss Clara Stanley.
Siegbert ..Chilperic's henpecked Brother..Mr. Howard Oakley.
Brunehaut..The Hen that pecked him .....Miss Bertha Hoctor.
Galswinda..A Spanish Princess contracted to Chilperic, and therefore Fredegonda's Rival..........Mrs. Carson.
Don Nervoso..Her Escort—a needy Noble, who talks in broken Spanish, and deals in Spanish Bonds..........Mr. J. Drew.
Senna ....Court Physician, and Keeper of the Royal Digestion........Mr. T. Moore.
Fatout ......Chamberlain to Chilperic, and Grand Referee in Etiquette, subsequently enamoured of Fredegonda..........Mr. J. Arthur.
Landry .....A young Peasant, Fredegonda's Lover..........Mr. J. Devono.
Divitiacus..The Arch-Druid, a Sporting Prophet..........Mr. J. Drew.
Alfred .....The Pet Page..........Miss Lizzie Wilson.
Alphonse } Two more Pet Pages { K. Hedderwick.
Lionel } { L. Hedderwick.
Huntsmen, Peasants, &c., &c.

THE OPERAS PRODUCED DURING THE SEASON WILL BE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Miss B. HOCTOR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4	„ 12
Orchestra Stall	„ 3
Stall	„ 2
Pit	„ 1
Back Seat	As. 8

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Caricature Photographs of "Dave Carson at Home," by Bousseton, 50, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Door-keepers and Ushers. Price 8 Annas, Cash.

FOR SALE, an handsome English-built four-seated SOCIABLE, with a pair of well-matched large size Gulf ARAB HORSES, aged 5 years, height over 15-1 hands with a double set of Harness. The property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 2,500 for the Turn-out. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO LET, TWO WELL FURNISHED HOUSES at Malabar Hill, in good locality, to let for the Monsoon, commencing from June up to the end of September. Rent very moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

COL. HAWES' KANGRA VALLEY MOUSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY. Sole Agents and Proprietors of the Crop, M. H. MAJU & Co. of Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, (Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old Building).

COL. HAWES' MOUSIMBUL CELEBRATED EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, in handsome tin boxes. Re 1-12 per lb, Above fifteen lbs. five per cent, discount.

COL. HAWES' MOUSIMBUL BEST PEKOE SOUCHONG, in handsome tin boxes, Re. 1-8 per lb. Above fifteen lbs. five per cent. discount,

COL. HAWES' MOUSIMBUL EXTRA FINE SOUCHONG, in handsome tin boxes Re 1-4 per lb. Above fifteen lbs. five per cent discount.

COL. HAWES' MOUSIMBUL TEA AGENCY.—CAUTION—No Tea Boxes genuine without our Stamp on two sides. Bombay, Elphinstone Circle. No 4, M. H. MAJU & Co.

COL. HAWES' MOUSIMBUL TEA AGENCY.—Above Teas in 50 lbs' Chests three annas less per lb. Sole Agents and Proprietors of the Crop,
M. H. MAJU & Co. of Bombay.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine and iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s 6d ; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, head-ache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER —Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers in London, the Country, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury.]
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs.	a.	
DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED COATS.—The Coats have a stout Lining of Rubber between two Cotton fabrics, so that the Sun or Heat has no effect upon them, and they never stick. Will withstand the heaviest rains..	25	0	each.
DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF CAPES, made from the same material as the Coats	30	0	„
LEGGINS, made from same material as above	6	8	per pair.
CAPS	3	8	each.

This is by far the best make of Waterproof for Coats and Capes ever produced for India, and we strongly recommend it to the Public as the most suitable, and durable, for Indian wear.

	Rs.	a.	
STOUT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, will withstand the heaviest rains	20	0	each, nett.
LEGGINS to match	5	8	per pair.
CAPS	3	8	each.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER CAPES, very suitable for walking	12	0	nett.
LIGHT WHITE RUBBER COATS	10	0	„
LEGGINS to match	4	8	
CAPS	3	8	
WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING, 40 inches wide..	4	0	per yard.
THICK DRAB DOUBLE TWILLED WATERPROOF SHEETING, very strong, and warranted not to stick, 60 inches wide	6	8	per yard.
WATERPROOF SHEETS, made from the above, with Brass Eyelets, 7½ feet long by 5 feet wide	25	0	

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS ASQUITH & LORD politely inform their numerous friends in Bombay and the Mofussil, they have received their stock of Waterproofs for the Coming Monsoon. All Garments have been made to their special Patterns, and an easy and comfortable fitting Garment, proof against wind or rain may safely be relied on if purchased at their WELL KNOWN Establishment.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	As.
A really good and useful Coat for light showery Weather	12	
Inverness Capes of Superior quality	23	
Double Texture, the solution between two substances of hard wearing Cambric cannot stick when thrown down wet	28	0
The Double Texture Kensington Wrapper, made similar to an Ulster, the perfection of a Waterproof Garment for wear on sea or on land	38	0
Regulation Overcoats, the best	40	0
Waterproof Caps	6	0
Do. Leggings	6	8
Waterproof Sheeting very good, per yard	6	8
Do. do. Double Texture, the very best	10	8

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE SILVER SPRING SNAKE BANGLE BRACELET.

THE peculiarity of this Bracelet is that it has no joint or snap; it is placed on the arm with a spiral movement.

They are Manufactured of Sterling Silver, frosted, and are considered very fashionable.

SKETCHES ON APPLICATION.

Six Coils Rs. 26 and 24 ; Five Coils Rs. 22 and 20.
Four Coils Rs. 20, 17, 16 and 15 ; Three Coils Rs. 15, 12 and 11.
Two Coils Rs. 12, 10, 9 and 8 ; One Coil Rs. 8, 6 and 5.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next to National Bank.
May 31st, 1880.

Trade Mark on { WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., GLASGOW, SARACEN FOUNDRY. } every Casting.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
ILLUSTRATED Catalogue, Price List and Estimates on application.
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW.
CONTRACTORS by appointment to Her Majesty's War Department.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

MR. AUG. J. F. AMMANN has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Winterthur, 1st May 1880.

NOTICE TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.
COMMANDERS of VESSELS in PORT are WARNED of the BAD WEATHER which generally accompanies the SETTING IN of the SOUTH WEST MONSOON, and are directed from and after the date hereof to have their vessels prepared.
Special care is to be taken to keep the HAWSERS CLEAR and the CABLES READY for VEERING. CARGO BOATS should not be allowed to HANG ASTERN or ALONGSIDE at NIGHT, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.
The Commercial Code (including Admiral FitzRoy's Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Flagstaffs for communicating with the Shipping and should receive immediate attention.
HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.
Port Office, 2nd June 1880.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1880.
BHOOLESHWAR, GIRGAUM, MALABAR HILL, OOMERCARY, MAZAGON, PARELL, MAHIM, AND CAMATEEPOORA WARDS.
NOTICE is hereby given, under Sections 78 and 79 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, that the VALUATION of BUILDINGS and LANDS situated in the Bhooleshwar, Girgaum, Malabar Hill, Oomercary, Mazagon, Parell, Mahim, and Camateepoora Wards, for the year 1880, having now been COMPLETED, the Municipal Commissioner will proceed to REVISE the same on the 20th instant.
ALL COMPLAINTS against such Assessments must be made IN WRITING on or before the 17th instant at the latest, after which the BOOKS will be CLOSED and finally signed by the Municipal Commissioner.
The Assessment Books for the above Wards can be inspected at the Assessor's Office under Section 78 of the Act.
T. S. WEIR,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd June 1880.

WHITE FRENCH WINES.
(Suitable for the Hot Season.)
CASH PRICES. Qts. per Doz.

	Rs.	a.
BARSAC	19	0
SAUTERNE	23	8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31	8
CHABLIS	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.
Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS
HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American Continent and the West Indies for their delightful aroma and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition, 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention for Goodness of Quality," in India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Per bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of notification, each	1 12

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Now Ready
THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JUNE 1880.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SERVICEABLE BUGGY and HORSE. Address J., Office of this paper.

POONA.—WANTED, a BUNGALOW in good situation, furnished or unfurnished. Address S. F. G., Byculla Club.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—THIS DAY, at 2 p. m., there and back. Rs. 5, including Tiffin, Attendance and Ice. Refreshments Extra. GREEN and JARVIS. Owner Steam Launch Empress ; Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.

RAILWAY TERMINUS HOTEL.—Coolest position, First Class Table, Day and Monthly Boarders. Five rooms First Floor for Families, Reasonable terms. Adjoining Gaiety Theatre and Station.

PIANOS and other Musical Instruments Tuned and Repaired, charges moderate, in Bombay and Mofussil. PEREIRA, DESOUZA & Co., No. 2, Meadow Street.

JAMES SWORD & SON'S Finest Old HIGHLAND WHISKY, Rs. 22 per doz. PELLY & Co., opposite Custom House.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S, on SATURDAY next, a pair of handsome Grey ARABS, 14 hands, about 8 years old, both good Harness and Saddle Horses.

IF you feel drowsy and tired during office hours wear a HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD. To be had at all Chemists and of J. PEARSE, Apollo Street. Price Rs. 5.

WHISKY, IRISH and SCOTCH CROWN BRAND. Credit Rs. 18 Cash Rs. 18-0 per doz. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at Rs. 24 per dozen. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS' FIRE ENGINEER FOR SALE. Catalogues furnished on application to C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a powerful Australian MARE with Harness, and a comfortable roomy BROUGHAM. Rs. 650 Apply to W. T., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a few SECOND-HAND COUNTRY-MADE TEAKWOOD TYPE CASES. Apply to the MANAGER of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S Biscuits, Cakes, Ices, Oilman-stores, and Confectionery, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN OLD MEMON WADA STREET.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd June, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Ludhabai Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Abba Oosman and the estate of the late Mohamed Oosman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 8th June 1872.
All that piece of fazendaree ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate and fronting on the western side of old Memon Wada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 60 and 61, admeasuring 240 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the said old Memon Wada Street, on the west by a sweepers passage, on the north by the house of Hajeebai, widow of Dawood Joomah, and on the South by the house of Memon Abba Ahmed, and which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Abba Oosman and Mohamed Oosman and their tenants.

SALE OF CUTCH COTTON.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 4th inst, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Apollo Bunder in the Jutha of Muccadum Mooljee Welljee, by order of Bhugwanjee Madhowji, and on account and at the risk of Icharam Hurjeewundass.
181 Dhocras Cutch Cotton surveyed by Mr. W. LeGeyt.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
10 Bales Grey shirtings.
5 „ „ Dhotes.
3 „ Dyed yarn sea-water damaged.
5 „ Grey Sheets.
5 „ White ground prints.
1 „ Double barrelled breach loading pin fire gun.
1 „ Sporting snider rifle.

SALE OF NAPOLEON PRICE AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY
On MONDAY next, the 7th June, at 1 p m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of superior perfumery just landed ex S. S. Mirzapore, comprising, Price and Gosnell's finest old brown Windsor soap, registered golden oil, marrow oil, and frangipani pomade, brown Windsor clarified honey, pure glycerine and glycerine and almond meal soap, lime juice and glycerine, concentrated essence of white and damask rose, spina rose, ylang ylang, new mown hay, guards club, rondeletia, spring flowers, Jockey club, essence boquet, opoponax, honey suckle, frangipani, illium auratum, opera bouquet, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY DESCHAMPS.
On TUESDAY, the 8th June, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve in Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Deschamps & Co., comprising teakwood and blackwood French-polished sofas and couches, drawing room, arm, and without arm chairs, ottomans, pier, dressing and washhand tables, book shelves, Madras pattern bedsteads, baby's cots and cradles, glassdoor cup-boards, piano stools, lampstands, church furniture, toilet and pier glasses, 8-light chandelier, table lamps, bronzed candlestands, flower vases, table ornaments, pictures in fancy gilt and maple frames, 1 French billiard table, 1 billiard lamp, 1 bagatelle board, 1 cast iron gilt round table and 2 chairs, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Fresh hams and bacon in canvas just received.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
Under instructions from the undersigned, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY 7th June 1880, at 1-30 p.m., at the Cumberland Ravelin, Fort, and Moatwell Chowky, Esplanade, the following unserviceable stores, consisting of :—
A number of theodolites, achromatic telescopes, drawing instrument boxes, Y levels, circumferenters, quadrants, protractors, brass and ebony parallel rulers, measuring tapes, copper, brass and steel measuring chains, drawing and prismatic compasses, railway curve artificial horizons, hydrometers orthocronographs, perambulators, plain tables with stands, T and set squares, plotting and marquoise scales, station staves, sextants, colour boxes &c.
Also 2 hill tents ; 1-14 square tent with outer veranda ; 1 corbel tent weighing 80lb., and 1 necessary tent, and a lot of other miscellaneous articles.
The stores on view from 4th June 1880.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF A COTTON PRESS OR FACTORY SITUATE AT SURAT.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
SUIT No. 181 OF 1879.
MORARJEE POONJA..........Plaintiff.
vs.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY..........Defendant.
and SUIT No. 542 OF 1879.
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY..........Plaintiff.
vs.
MORARJEE POONJA and DINSHAW FRAMJEE WADIA..........Defendant.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of the Cotton Press or Factory situate in Surat, near the Lal Gate, close to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Surat Station, in Navalgaum, which was to have taken place on the 1st day of June instant, pursuant to the decree herein and particulars of which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st instant, has been by consent of all parties POSTPONED till TUESDAY, the 8th day of June 1880.—Dated this 2nd day of June 1880.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Janardhan Gopal or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1880.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Jugoonath Raojee and Rakhmabai, widow of Pursotum Pandoorangjee, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Gowrabie, widow of Gopall Pandoorangjee, Cassinath Gopall, Sadasive Gopall, and Bhow Bandoojee, the heirs and legal representatives of the late Gopall Pandoorangjee Dandaker, the Mortgagors.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June 1880, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, situate, lying, and being at Nowghur Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 68, containing by admeasurement [388 9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the house of Nathoo Antajee, on the west by the house of Lallchund Davechund, on the north by a well, and on the south by the house of Rambhow Sunkerjee.
For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 3rd June 1880.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.
Under instructions from F. D. De Britto, Esq., the receiver of the estate of the late Mr. Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 3rd instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Mandvee Khoja Gully, below the Israel Musjid.
237 bags of mowrah.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
On SATURDAY, the 5th instant. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c., &c.
Also the property of the late Mr. Beattie, deceased, comprising plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, wearing apparels, &c., &c.
AT 1 P.M.
1 pair handsome grey Arabs, 14 hands, about 8 years old, both good harness and saddle horses.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1880.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LD.
Branch of the Societé Generale d' Electricite of Paris.
THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Work-shops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers and any place where night work is carried on.
The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.
Estimates will be forwarded, on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of
Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Bombay.

NEW ORIENTAL JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT 1866.
REGISTERED 29th MAY 1880.
Capital Rupees 6,65,000 divided into 6,650 shares of Rs. 100 each.
With power to increase.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
G. J. Scott, Esq. | James Young, Esq.
Charles Halford, Esq.
ACTING AGENTS & SECRETARIES,
Messrs. Bird & Co.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Dignam & Robinson.
BANKERS.
The Agra Bank, Limited.
OF the Rs. 6,65,000 Capital, Rs. 3,65,000 have already been placed, and the remaining Rs. 3,00,000 are now offered to the public. A copy of the proposed Articles of Association of this Company can be seen and Prospectuses and Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of
Messrs. BIRD and Co., 39, Strand, and
Messrs. DIGNAM and ROBINSON, Solicitors,
9, Old Post Office Street.
Calcutta, 31st May 1880.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummum Street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June, 1880, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions, proposed, seconded and unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the above place on Monday, the 17th May 1880.
I. "That the Provisional Agreement made and entered into the sixth day of May, 1880, by the Directors of the above Company in the name and on behalf of the said Company with Thackersey Mooljee, Esquire, for purchase by the said Company of Mr. Thackersey Mooljee's Mill at Arthur Road together with the Lands, Buildings, Machinery, Fixtures, Stores, Cotton and Yarn in course of manufacture, belonging and appertaining to the said Mill, be and the same is hereby sanctioned and adopted, and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to carry into effect the said agreement and to take the conveyance of the said Mill from the said Mr. Thackersey Mooljee in the name and on behalf of the said Company."
II. "That the Capital of the Company be increased from 10,00,000 to Rs 12,00,000 by the issue of two hundred new Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to meet the costs of and incidental to the purchase sanctioned by the foregoing Resolution."
III. "That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to dispose of the said 200 new Shares in such manner as may be most conducive to the interest of the Company."
IV. "That the holders of the said 200 new Shares be entitled to all profits and emoluments, accruing from the 1st day of July, 1880, to the Company, and to vote in respect thereof after the said 1st day of July, 1880, in the same manner as the holders of Original shares in the Company."
By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરશી મુળજી ફ્રા·
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th May 1880.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday's date report an advance of ⅛ in Consols and ¼ in French Rentes, which are now quoted at 99⅝ and 118¾ respectively. Indian Government Securities are lower, Fours by ½ and Fours-and-a-half ¾ per cent. which merely confirms the private advices generally received yesterday.

In the markets for E. I. Produce few changes are reported, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are steady at previous quotations. Linseed is 6d. per quarter cheaper to arrive, and Hard Red Wheat has declined to the same extent.

In Manchester the Piece Goods market yesterday was quiet but steady at last Friday's quotations, and in Liverpool the Cotton market was firmer; the day's sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats; Spot prices were unchanged, and arrivals, although reported steady, show no improvement in value. To-day the market opened firm, with the estimated sales 10,000 bales.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date, still quote ready Mid Uplands at 11 11-16 cents per lb. Futures for August delivery have declined 02 cents per lb., being now quoted at 11·54 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports now compare with those of the past two seasons as follows, viz. :—

	1880	1879	1878
Three days' Receipts.........	12,000	6,600	7,000
Total since 1st Sept.............	4,738,600	4,389,100	4,167,400

Bar Silver in London yesterday, according to Reuter, was quoted at 52 3-16d. per oz., an advance, of ⅛ from the previous day, but private advices generally quote 52¼d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning weak at yesterday's closing quotations; but as usual on Wednesdays there has been little disposition to either sell or buy until the result of the sale of Council Drafts in London is known here, which is expected to be at about 1s. 8 1-16d. per Rupee. Our closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	....	1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	....	1s. 8 5-16d.	"
Documents, 3 do.	....	1s. 11-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	....	2·14½	"

Rates on Calcutta are unchanged at 1·16 premium for demand and ¾ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight Bank Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market here shows little change since yestesday, but in Calcutta rates are reported to be again somewhat easier. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94¼; and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 100.

SHARES.—The market to-day has been rather quieter, and the shares of Spinning and Weaving Companies are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. Press Companies are steady, Akbars are Rs. 15 per share higher and Colabas Rs 10, Sinds are Rs. 5 per share lower. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies Bombay-Burmahs have advanced Rs. 5, Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Rs. 5, and Treachers Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—The better advices from home have not materially affected this market, at least not so far as buyers are concerned, as the business transacted to-day has again been very limited. Sellers generally demand higher rates for Broach, which is the only description for which there is much enquiry, and with this exception prices at the close are the same as yesterday. The Receipts from up-country yestesday were 7,460 bales, making a total for four days of 30,900 bales. We quote :—

Good M. G. Broach.........	Rs. 228	per candy F. P.	
Good Dhollerah	" 200	"	
F. G. F. "	" 189	"	
Good Oomrawuttee.........	" 203	"	
F. G. F. "	" 195	"	
F. G. F. Compta...........	" 186	"	

LINSEED remains quiet at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—There is a moderate enquiry for Guzerat at Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

WHEAT.—Prices are unchanged at Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 per candy for White, and Rs. 28 to Rs. 29 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS.—The market is again weaker for Liverpool via Canal, and 30s. per ton for Seed and Wheat, and 32s. 6d. per ton for Cotton are the current rates. For London Relets are offering at 37s.6d. and 38s.9d. per ton, and for the Continent rates are unchanged. Sailing Freights keep fairly steady at previous rates.

PIECE GOODS.—There is slightly more enquiry at lower prices, but dealers still show little inclination to look far in advance of actual requirements. The up country demand in the bazaar remains very small.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP RED CROSS, 987 tons, Captain H. E. Brown, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE BARQUE CHILENA, 445 tons, Cptain A Bately will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE A. H. LLOYD CO.'S STEAMER TIMAVO, 1,094 tons, Captain H Sopranich, sailed yesterday for Trieste, with a general cargo.

THE STEAMER ARROW, 130 tons, Captain G. J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo, and 519 deck passengers.

THE STEAMER SCINDIA, 1,423 tons, Captain S. Windham, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from North Shields (28th April), with a cargo of 2,364 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to James Mackintosh and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on the 1st inst. from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain E. Bishop, Mr. Cartwright, and 60 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
1	Umballa (s)	Nailer	Kurrachee, May 29.
	Scindia (s)	Windham......	North Shields, April 28.
2	Arrow (s)...............	Baker..........	Bhownuggur, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Galatea	James	Liverpool.
	Timavo (s)	Sopravich	Trieste.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Red Cross, Brown, to Rangoon.
Barque Chilena, Bately, to Havre.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Plintan, to Marseilles.
Steamer Zenetta, to Liverpool.
Steamer Umballa, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
28	Ethiopia (s) ....Wicks	........Bombay, May 7.	
	Caroline (s) .... Larsen	........False Point, May 26.	
29	William Cory (s) ...Croxon	........Cardiff, April 2.	
	Scindia (s) ....Stone	........Bombay, May 19.	

DEPARTURES.

May 28—Ships Larnaca and Star of Bengal.
May 29—Steamers City of Cambridge and Simla, Ships City of Hankow and Lord Northbrook.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.
31 Nepaul (s) .... London.

DEPARTURE.

May.
31 Nepaul (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Plaintain s—40 drum- disinfecting fluid, D S Kemp & Co.
Cleera s—25 cases slates, John S Elmore & Co.
India s—7 cases silvered plate glass, Essoofally Mamoojee; 40 kegs iron washers Abdoolally Abdoolcador.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—80 casks beer, Edulljee Bazonjee.
Ancona s—88 boxes bar silver Rs 200,0.0 The Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Corsica s—100 boxes candles Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Ancona s—28 boxes silver coins Rs 300,000 The Chartered Bank.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—46 boxes claypipes Essoofally Russoolijee, 25 cases sulphuric acid Curri bhoy Gellabhoy.

FROM VENICE.

Ancona s—167 boxes silver coins Rs 500,000 The French Bank.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from 1st to 31st May 1880, by Cutler, Palmer and Co :—

Zambesi s—6 cases claret. Kashgar s—74 cases sherry, 55 cases claret, 20 cases champagne, and 20 cases port. Vesuvian s—80 cases port. Clan Alpine s—14 cases sherry. Teheran s—18 cases claret and 10 cases port. Gwalior s—35 cases cognac and 5 cases champagne. Khiva s—30 cases claret and 1 qr cask sherry. Lombardy s—15 cases claret. Corsica s—85 cases port. 15 cases champagne, 6 cases port and 2 cases liquer. Colna s—10 cases claret, and 17 cases champagne. Kaiser-i-Hind s—16 cases claret. Marlborough s—12 cases champagne. Bencedi s—20 cases cognac. Vortigern s—50 cases cognac, 35 cases claret, 29 cases port and 15 cases schnapps. Ancona s—17 cases schnapps and 7 cases hock. Earl King s—10 cases hock. Argeon s—24 cases cognac. Naples s—54 cases cognac. Centurion s—100 cases cognac. Teviot s—1 hhd cognac.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norna s—100 bales cotton Thakersee Mooljee, 100 bales cotton Owen and Okell.
Otthona—1 0 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co. 65 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.
Thessaly s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co, 78 bales wool, Morarjee Visram, 61 bales wool M Mackenzie and Co, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co, 60 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee, 35 bales wool and 50 bales cotton, Pelly and Co, 1,873¼ cwts wheat, P Chaystal and Co.
Trentham Hall s—65 cwts bones, Natha Essa, 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co, 68 bales cotton, Jewan Dhunumsee, 25 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee, 150 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co, 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co, 7 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund, 30 bales wool, Goculdass Tooleedass.
Zanett s—6800 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co, 1225½ cwts linseed Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co, 2001 cwts linseed Aldridge Salmon and Co, 157 cwts dry ginger Morarjee Natha, 29 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.
India s—594 cwts wheat Morarjee Hurdass.
Nebo s—118 bales cotton, Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sherajee.
Clan Lamont s—15 cwts coir yarn, Finlay Muir and Co, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

J N Gamewell—324½ cwts myrabolams and 28½ cwts nuxvomica Mowjee Godoo, 6-7½ cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraz, 75 cwts myrabolams Soonderdass Dhunumdass, 100 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.
Lombardy s—568½ cwts coffee, 414 cwts dry ginger and 180 cwts coir yarn P and O S N Co, 4 cases chadur, Mamedbut Amedbut.
Teviot s—130 cwts dry ginger and 60 cwts dry chillies Canjee Malljee, 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 100 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co, 40 bales hides and skins Syed Ahmed Meera and Co, 34 bales skins Fuckeer Mahamed M and Co, 103 cwts dry ginger Hajee Tallub Arbee, 10 bales cotton Macnaghten and Cassels, 61 cwts dry chillies Hurruckchund Moorjee, 110 cwts olibanum Allana Munjee, 73 bales cotton John Marshall, 28 bales skins P M S Sheerajoodin and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kingstan s—200 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co, 600 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 100 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 40 bales cotton Abdoola Moosa.
Lawren Delop—100 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy s—100 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co. 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co. 200 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.
Zambesi s—800 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.
Escurial s—2 0 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 100 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy s—200 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co, 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co. 200 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.
Timavo s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Escurial s—100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Augia Sofia s—100 bales cotton F Sanquet and Co.
Stia s—4,000 cwt wheat, P Chrystal and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Augia Sofia s—20 bales cotton, L Singer and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Lombardy s—8 bales silk David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Seaforth—200 bales cotton Knoop and Co, 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Lombardy s—700 lbs cardamoms, 15 cwts dry rose flower, 2 cwts long pepper, 3½ cwts sandalwood, 7 cwts cauth, 2 cwts azma seed, 8 cwts gall, 3 cwts hemz, 7½ cwts turmeric, 3 cwts aloes, 4 cwts gum, 30 cwts dry ginger, 20 cases cassia and 10 packages cloves David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ancona s—75 bales twist Cowasjee Sorabjee, 60 bales twist Ardaseer Merwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ancona s,—8 cwts cam ay stone Abdool Cadur Essmall, 71½ cwts sumada stone Hollowchund Chugandas, 29 packages cloves Allarakhia Vully, 55 cases sharkfins Allana Munjee, 25 cases fish maws and sharkfins Goolamhoosein Jan Mahomed, 40 cases fishmaws and sharkfins Datardina M wjee, 14 cases fishmaws and sharkfins Fazul Mahomed Dama, 40 cases fi hmaws and sharkfins and 7 bales cotton Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 77 bales cotton Morarbhoy Vizbhookandass, 167 bales cotton Hajee Adam Esmall & Co, 19 bales cotton Sorabjee Framjee, 104 bales cotton Tezmull Nuthoomull, 143 bale cotton and 25 bales twist Hajee Essa Ellias, 70 bales twist and a Hormusjee, 31 bales twist Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 32 bales twist E L Moolchund, 31 bales twist Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy, 45 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee, 54 bales twist Hajee Adun Esmall & Co, 25 bales twist Cowasjee Sorabjee, 50 bales twist, Cursetjee omanjee & Co, 27 bales twist Mahomed Oomer & Co, 145 bales cotton and 681 bales twist David Sassoon & Co, 171 bales cotton and 110 bales twist Tata & Co, 25 bales twist and 120 cases sharkfins, Curribhoy Ebram, 10 bales twist, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 10 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 14 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co; 42 cwts sandalwood, Framjee Hormusjee; 4 cwts sumada stone, 7 cwts ko sumba and 7 cwts broken glass A C Tyebally Busaree; 21 cwts gum, Tyebally Jafferbhoy; 48 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 15 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 7½ cwts almond 3½ cwts wet dates and 1 case papers, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 30 bales twist, Ard seer Merwanjee; 56 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 34 cwts twist, Munor Hurka.

FOR SHANGHAI

Ancona s,—40 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 11½ chests opium, Sumruthroi Khetseeda s; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 12 chests opium, Manilall Hookumchund; 77 cwts broken glass, Bundally Sewjee; 43 c estsopium, Tarachund Luchmenaran.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS —MAY 29.

Gomes, Surg, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

MAY 31.

Lay, Lieut, 109th Foot, on duty, from England.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 2nd June 1880.

1 The range at Coorla is closed, the whole of the rifles of the Corps are required for immediate inspection, &c, &c.

2 Every member of the Corps, therefore, in possession of a rifle is requested to send the same to Head Quarters on or before the 7th inst.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 28.)

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Resolution of this Dept. No 225 of this date, sanctioning rearrangement of the first four grades of Extra Assist Commrs in the province of Assam, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Assam Commission, from the date of Mr J J S Driberg's transfer to the rank of Assist Commr, 2nd Grade :—

1st Grade—Mr H H Metcalf.
2nd Grade—Babu Gunabhiram Sarma Barua and Babu Purananda Sarma Barua.
3rd Grade—Mr R Lea, Mr H M Hinde, Mr W G Black and Babu Harish Chandra Chaki.
4th Grade—Babu Raj Mohan De, B L, Babu Sarat Chandra Banerji, M A, B L, Babu Fatik Chandra Barua and Babu Siva Prasad Chakravarti.
Babu Jagat Bandu Nag, B L, Extra Assist Commr, 6th Grade, is promoted to the 5th Grade, vice Babu Siva Prasad Chakravarti.
Mr C G M Kennedy is appointed substantively pro tempore an Extra Asst Commr, 6th Grade, in Assam, vice Babu Jagat Bandhu Nag, B L, from the date of his taking charge.
Mr G G Greig, Consvr of Forests, Central Circle, N W P and Oudh, is promoted substantively, for a time only, from 4th to 3rd Grade of Consvrs of Forests, from 11th April 1880,
Mr G F Taylor, Sub-Assist Cosvr of Forests in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as an Assist Consvr of Forests of the 3rd Grade, from 1st April 1880.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Robert McCraken as Actg Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon.

Lieut A M Muir, 1st Punjab Cavy, is appointed temporarily to be an Assist Political Officer in Kandahar, from the forenoon of 30th Mar 1880.

Maj O'Moore Creagh, 2nd-in-Command, Mhairwarra Battalion substantive pro tempore, is confirmed in that appointment, from 8th Oct 1879.

Lieut J A Bell, Offg Adjt, Mhairwara Battalion, is confirmed from the same date.

Mr J A Grant, C S Assist Commr, Thull, is placed temporarily on special political duty at Kurram, from date of assuming charge, vice Mr A Christie, proceeding on furlough.

Muhammad Hyat Khan, CSI, on special duty under the Foreign Dept, is granted privilege leave from 1st Apl to 3rd June 1880.

The services of Muhammad Hyat Khan are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, from 4th June 1880.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Richard Cranley Onslow, 1st Batt 12th Foot, Offg Sqdn Officer, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers,—7th June 1879.
Military Accounts Department—Lieut H M Prior, Bom S C, Wing Officer and Qrmr, 18th Regt of Bombay N I, to be an Assist Mily Acctt, on probation from 12th May 1880.
Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Sikh Infantry—Maj H M Pratte Wing Commdr, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Col R D'O C Bracken, retired.
Maj J B Slater, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commdr, vice Major Pratt.
2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieut C Grant, 102nd Foot, a direct probationer for the B S C to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Brigadier-Genl Sir C A G Ross, KCB, S. C, Commdg the Presidency Dist [m c] for 182 days—the period to the 10th July, 1880, under G G O No. 952 of 1861, and the remainning portion under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.
Capt H R Young, 39th Foot, Brigade-Maj on the establishment [m c] for 182 days.
Capt H H Swetenham, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 21st [Punjab] Regt of N I [m c] for 1 year 182 days.
Depy Surg Genl J Gibbons, CB, Army Medical Dept, is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a Medical Board, under the provisions of G G O No 1037 of 1871.

Maj Alexander England S C, is permitted to retire from the service, from 24th May 1883, subject to H M's approval.

Mr B P Creagh, 1st grade Officer, to be Actg Commdr, I G S Czarewitch, during the absence on leave of Mr E Elton, or until further orders.

Mr H R C Carrington, to be a clerk in H M's Indian Marine on probation, subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State, and is posted to the I G S Enterprize.

Mr F W Allen, 1st Grade Officer, in charge I G Schooner Constance, is granted 12 months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, under Sec 4, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Mr E Elton, Commdg I G S Czarewtch, is granted leave on medical certificate for 6 months, under Sec 4, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, from such date as he availed himself of it.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Parker, Supdg Engr, 2nd Grade, P W D Railway Branch, is granted furlough to Europe for 12 months, and 1½ days' subsidiary leave, under Secs 23 and 35 of Civil Leave Code.

The following Assist Engrs who have passed the examination prescribed in para 16, Chap II, of the Public Works Code, are promoted from 3rd to 2nd Grade Assist Engr, from the dates specified :—

Central Provinces—Mr Dhondoo Sakharam Sathaye, 9th Apl 1880 and Mr G M Harriott, 5th May 1880.

Hyderabad—Mr W A R Swinnerton 9th Apl. 1880.

The undermentioned officers appointed by H M's Secy of State for India as Assist Locomotive Supds in Class III of the Revenue Estabt of State Railways are posted as follows :—

Mr W C Gibbon to the State Railways under the control of the Govt of Bombay.

Messrs C H Mackie and J R H Alloway to the State Railways under the control of the Director-Genl of Railways.

Mr E M Sage, Assist Engr, 2nd Grade British Burmah is transferred from the Provincial Estabt to the Railway Branch for employment in the Traffic Dept of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway.

The promotion of Mr W E T Bennett to Assist Engr, 3rd Grade, notified in P W D No 46, dated 6th Feb 1880 has effect from 1st Oct 1879.

Mr F Moore, Depy Examr, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the N W P and Oudh.

Mr H Stuart, Depy Examr, Public Works Accounts, N W P and Oudh, is transferred to Bengal.

Mr A Grant, Assist Examr, Public Works Accounts Bombay, is transferred to the office of the Examr, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

With reference to P W D Notification No 149, dated 7th May 1880, Capt G F L Marshall, R E, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Assist Secy to the Govt of India, P W D, returned to duty on the forenoon of 20th May 1880.

NOTICE.

IN supersession of this office Notice, dated the 27th December last, it is notified that as on and after the 5th June, 1880, the OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are APPOINTED to LEAVE BOMBAY EVERY SATURDAY soon after 5-30 p. m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 4 p.m.
Newspapers, Books and Patterns up to 2-30 p.m.
Registered letters up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas will be received at the General Post Office between 1-30 and 2-30 p m.

Late letters if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each) will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 4 to 5 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1-15 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 4 p.m. and up to starting time (5-30 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

A. ROW,
Officiating Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay, General Post Office, 20th May 1880.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880.

THE new Ministry has, it appears, resolved to accept the Anglo-Turkish Convention, which, while the Conservative Ministry was in power, was the object of the most unsparing denunciation of the Liberal leaders, and especially of Mr. Gladstone. Now Mr. Gladstone quietly says that we cannot treat the Convention by which we hold and administer Cyprus, as non-existent. The island, it appears, has been transferred to the Colonial Office. Lord Beaconsfield's Government when it took over Cyprus, decided after careful deliberation, that it could not be regarded as a colony, as it was by the terms of the Convention still Turkish territory. It was assigned to the British Government for certain defined objects and for a period theoretically terminable, as the evacuation of Kars, and one or two other strategic points by the Russians was to entail the withdrawal of our forces from that "place of arms." The island was, therefore, placed under the control ostensibly of the Foreign Office, but really under that of the India Office, which was the adviser of the former on all matters pertaining to the Government of that semi-Oriental dependency. Now the island is to be treated as a colony. "Practicable reforms and public improvements" are being introduced, and doubtless we shall hear little more of its deadly climate, and its malarious soil on which nothing useful was supposed to grow. As a "place of arms" we have always doubted the value of this latest acquisition. If England is sending an expedition to the eastern shores of the Mediterranean nothing will be gained by accumulating reserves and depôts in Cyprus rather than at the point of debarkation on the coast of Syria or Asia Minor which it will be necessary to seize before any expedition can land on the continent. Malta is in every way more convenient; it is less remote from its sources of supply, and it can be held by a smaller garrison. A corps sent forward to Cyprus would be too far off to take part in operations anywhere nearer than Syria or on the Karamanian coast, at Malta it could be ready to move not only to the east, but to Gallipoli, without having to traverse distances which consume time when time is all important. The military value of Cyprus is in the opinion of military officers who judge of the matter dispassionately, almost *nil*. But as an addition to the colonies of the Crown it may eventually be turned to useful account. When the healthy districts become known, the garrisons and the officials, and after them commercial and agricultural speculators and settlers, will be able to live and do their work without being struck down by the fevers which were so formidable to the troops which first landed there the year before last. Those fevers were not very fatal, but they were very distressing, and worked lasting mischief to the constitutions of most of those whom they attacked; and they attacked nearly everybody. But want of experience in selecting camping grounds and shameful deficiencies in the arrangements for the sheltering of the soldiers were largely answerable for much of the sickness from which the troops suffered, and the discredit into which the island consequently fell. Now that the Colonial Office has taken the place over, we may hope to see it gradually improving under British rule, in a sanitary as well as in an agricultural and commercial point of view. The first thing the Liberal Government did upon getting into office, said Lord George Hamilton, was to ask all the Great Powers to join in carrying out the Treaty of Berlin which they had always derided and denounced He may now add to that taunt that the second thing the Liberal Government has done is to accept Cyprus and the Anglo-Turkish Convention although they had denounced the one as a delusion and the other as a snare.

THOSE of our readers who have not studied the matter will probably fancy that there is little difficulty in predicting from day to day the rise and fall of the tides, and the time of high and low water. Most of us have noticed while at the seaside that the time of high tide is about two hours later each day, so that it would appear a simple matter to find out what this difference from day to day really is and to compile from observation correct tide tables. The correct prediction of the state of the tides when the rise and fall is as considerable as it is at Bombay, or at the mouth of the Hoogly, is obviously a matter of such importance to all who are connected with the sea, that it was inevitable that great attention would be paid at an early date to the construction of accurate tide tables, particularly by a maritime nation like ours. The more carefully however, the attempt was made to predict the time and amount of the tides, the more evident became the complexity of the operation; and it was not until within the last few years that the researches of Mr. Adams, the great astronomer, and Sir William Thompson, the great physicist, have thrown the first real light upon the matter; and have shown how the state of the tides may be predicted a year before hand, to a minute of time and an inch of height. Enquiries and observations by the old "rule of thumb" methods have been carried on in India for years, and particularly in this Presidency, by Mr. Parkes; but the results have been here, as else where, unsatisfactory. Recently the matter has been taken up by the Surveyor General, and the matter is now being investigated in the most scientific manner by Captain Baird, R. E., who has his head-quarters in Poona. Tables showing the time of high and low water and the height to which the water will rise and fall have already been prepared for Bombay and Kurrachee and in due time will be prepared for every port of any importance in India. A short popular description of the problem which must be solved before the action of the tides can be predicted, and of the means by which a solution is found, will interest many of our readers. Most people are aware that tides are caused by the attraction exerted upon the water by the sun and moon in their diernal apparent revolution round the earth. The whole earth indeed is attracted and moved towards these heavenly bodies as they revolve, but that portion of the water directly under the sun or moon, being nearer, is more strongly attracted than the mass of the globe and is therefore heaped up into a tidal wave. In the same way the mass of the globe being more strongly attracted than the water on its opposite surface, is drawn away leaving the water there, also heaped up in a tidal wave. In this way two tidal waves are produced each day by the sun and two by the moon. When these two tides coincide in time—that is, when the moon is with or opposite to the sun, is either "full" or "new," they produce the effect of one very high tide, the phenomenon which is known as "spring tides." When the lunar tide is at its height and the solar at its ebb, at the same time, a resulting tide of slight rise and fall is produced, which is known as a "neap tide." Thus we see that the times and height of the tides are regulated by the position of the sun and moon, and their relative position to one another. Were the earth a sphere entirely covered with water, the effect would be that a tidal wave of perhaps 3 feet would run round the globe following the moon, and another following the sun. As, however, the surface of the land often presents funnel-shaped openings towards this ocean wave, the effect is that the great mass of tidal water running up into this funnel produces the tidal phenomena in a greatly exaggerated form. Thus the rise and fall at Port Blair is only about 3 feet, at Carwar 6 feet, at Bombay 14 feet, while at the head of the Gulf of Kutch it is no less than 37 feet. The highest tides known in the world are those in the bay of Fundy, where spring tides are said to rise and fall no less than 70 feet. At Chepstow also, near the mouth of the Severn, the tides have a maximum flow of nearly 70 feet. Thus we see that the tides are affected first by the positions of the sun and moon, which are always varying, but which can be accurately predicted; and secondly, by the configuration of the land which is different at every port. The first step towards investigating the tides is to ascertain exactly what they have been for some considerable time, say for a year. At the end of the year, the sun and moon will not have come back exactly to their original position, and the tides will not be the same as they were the year before. And in this lies the difficulty of the problem; but sufficient data will have been acquired to enable us to predict what the tides will be, when the results of one year's actual tides are investigated, by the light of Sir William Thompson's researches in the manner we are going to describe. It is true indeed that after 19 years tides had been observed and recorded, the sun and moon would have very nearly returned to their old relative positions, and doubtless the tides would repeat approximately the behaviour of the tides of the preceding 19 years. This cycle, the "golden cycle" as it is called, was used by the ancients for predicting eclipses and is still used to regulate moveable ecclesiastical feasts, but the cycle is only approximate and more accurate methods are used when science is brought to bear on a matter of great practical importance. Besides, having now spent £500,000 on a new dock in Bombay, we are not inclined to wait 19 years to find out how much water is to be expected over the sill of the entrance at any given hour. Now the sun and moon not only move round the world parallel with the equator, but they also move within certain limits north and south of it. This movement in "declination," as it is called, also affects the tides and further complicates the problem; however, Sir William Thomson discovered and proved, mathematically, that the action of these two bodies was the same in effect, as if a number of bodies were constantly circling round the earth, and each raising up a tide directly under them proportional to their elevation above the horizon. Thus each tide is found to be composed of a number of "tidal components," as they are called, each of which is supposed to be caused by an imaginary star, or rather by an imaginary moon, which revolves round the world in a constant time which can be ascertained astronomically. The relative power of each of these imaginary stars depends upon the locality; when these powers are known the amount of the resultant tide can be computed. A record of the tides at each harbour is obtained by a self-registering machine of simple principle. A cylinder covered with paper is made to revolve by clock work once in 24 hours. A pencil presses against the cylinder and moves up and down with the tide. The height of the pencil mark at any moment will evidently give the height of the tide at that moment, the length of paper in direction of revolution, the time of the observation. In this way if the daily papers were enrolled and pasted into one continuous roll a curve would be produced which would accurately record what the tides had been at any moment of the time during which the observations had been taken; the mean height of this curve being the "mean sea level." The problem before us is now to find out from the curve actually observed and to predict what its future course will be. The first step is to ascertain how much of this curve is due to each of the imaginary stars or "tidal components." This is done by a most laborious mathematical process called "harmonic analysis." The principle, however, may be easily understood. Suppose we found that when one star was raising the curve, its height was ten inches above what it was when the same star was neither raising nor lowering it, the other stars acting equally at both times, we should at once conclude that the power of that star was equal to raising a tide of ten inches, and should have got one step towards solving the problem. Suppose there are 20 "stars," the united effect of which produces a certain curve there is an equation to be solved which has 20 unknown quantities. The operation is most laborious, but necessary. In this way the force of the tidal components at each seaport is found. The future movements of the "imaginary stars" are known astronomically. It is only necessary to reverse the process to find out what the future height of the tide at any moment will be. This process would be, if performed mathematically, a still more laborious operation than the previous analysis; but Sir William Thompson has invented a machine for performing the operation mechanically. This machine is at once wonderfully effective, beutifully simple, and exceedingly ingenious. One such machine has been especially constructed for the Government of India under the orders of Mr. Roberts, hydraulic calculator to the Admiralty, at a cost of £600. By this machine twenty-one tidal components are taken into account. Each "imaginary star" is represented by a disc, which is made to revolve by clock work proportionally to the time of revolution of the star. On the disc is an "eccentric" which can be fixed at a distance from the centre proportional to the force or "amplitude" of the star at the port, the tides of which are under investigation. It is evident that the rise and fall of this eccentric will be proportional to the tide due to that component. On each eccentric is a pulley, round the pulley is passed a wire, one end of which is fixed, the other free and carrying a pencil, the wire passes round each pulley on each of the 21 eccentrics in turn, and round a fixed pulley after going round each revolving pulley. When any eccentric rises the wire is pulled and the end carrying the pencil raised, when the eccentric falls the pencil falls. All the eccentrics move at once in the proper times of revolution of the stars. The effect of this simultaneous action is to make the movement of the end of the wire which carries the pencil, the resultant of all the movements; that is, the resultant of all the tidal components. It rises and falls as the real tide would do. A strip of paper is drawn along in contact with the pencil; upon it the height of the tide at any future moment is recorded. In this way the tides of a whole year are recorded by this wonderful machine in four hours, with less trouble than Mr. Mantalini had in turning his wife's mangle. From the record produced by the machine tables can be composed at the simple expense of printing, giving any amount of information which may be desired. In the table published for Bombay and Kurrachee the time of high and low water and height of the water is all that has been given; but when tables are constructed for the Hoogly with its difficult navigation, doubtless pilots will wish to know what the height of the tide is at frequent intervals over some of the dangerous bars and sandbanks. In such a case there is no reason why the curves themselves should not be published in the form of diagram giving the height of the water at every hour of the day and night. We regret for the sake of Captain Baird and his staff of competitors that some ingenious "savant" has not succeeded in making a machine to perform the analytical part of the work as well as rapidly the synthetical is performed by the machine constructed by Mr. Roberts.

WE give in another column the new appointments consequent on the reorganisation of the Kabul Staff. Two of these appointments are the subject of much comment at headquarters at Kabul. Military critics want to know why Captain Stewart, A. D. C. to the Lieut.-General commanding in Northern Afghanistan, an officer of very short service, is made Brigade Major to General Hills' force. And the transfer of Colonel Lockhart from the 1st division to the 3rd or Ghazni division in favour of Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, an officer considerably junior to him, is regarded as a great injustice. These instances of favouritism on the part of Sir Donald Stewart are rather unfortunate so soon after that officer has assumed the chief command in Northern Afghanistan.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us regarding the statement in a paragraph in yesterday's paper taken from *Vanity Fair* about the Indian gold mines :—"I can only say that facts are much more to be relied on than the statements of residents of long standing in the country. One fact is that the South of India Gold Mines Company has already proved a reef, which will pay handsomely, and one of the most experienced mine managers from Australia, and a man who has had almost world-wide experience in gold mining, Mr. C. J. Harvey, is now in Wynaad, selecting the site for machinery for the South of India Company. The machinery is being made at home and will be delivered at Calicut soon after the rains cease. Residents of long standing in the country are bad judges of auriferous quartz reefs, for they have for years done nothing with reefs which all the experts who have been employed to survey declare to be unusually rich, and now that the South of India Company has proved one of these rich reefs, and found it in a splendid position to be easily and economically worked, *Vanity Fair* will soon have to withdraw its strong statement that the Indian gold mines are 'gambles.' It must be remembered that the companies formed by the residents of long standing for working the reefs have been most miserably mismanaged and the residents are alone to blame for their want of success. If the history of the 'Alpha' Company, for instance, were published, it would simply be a record of the incapacity of all connected with it. Now, however, that a strong company like the South of India under able practical management is at work, the result will be very different."

THE APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

A TELEGRAM received yesterday from Karwar announces that the monsoon has burst there.

A telegram from Coompta says that the monsoon has burst there also, and that the shipping of cotton has been perforce discontinued.

At Nassick on Monday there was a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by a high wind, which was taken for the monsoon. This was, of course, not the monsoon, which could not appear inland so far north without first visiting the coast, but it may be taken as premonitory, such atmospheric disturbances being common on the ghauts when the monsoon is travelling up the coast.

The same remark applies to the following para. which we take from a private letter :—

"The monsoon broke at Ahmednagar, accompanied with thunder and lightning, at about 8 p. m. on the night of the 31st ult."

THE NEW VICEROY.

LORD RIPON did not leave Government House, Malabar Point, until about 4-30 p. m. yesterday, when His Lordship went to visit the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Parell. Two carriages, each with a team of bays and outriders, under the leadership of Mr. Duffy, Stud Groom to His Excellency the Governor, who rode on the right hand side in front, left Government House about the time abovementioned, the first carriage containing Lord Ripon, Sir James Fergusson, and Captain Brett and Captain Radcliffe, aides-de-camp to the Viceroy and the Governor respectively; and the second containing Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., and Major White and Colonel Stracey, Military Secretaries. They travelled by the new road above the Gowalia Tank, and thence turning into the Mahaluxmee new road came up into the Parell road which leads to the Morarjee Mills. Arriving here about 5-15 p.m., the Viceregal party were received by the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E., the agent, amidst the cheers of hundreds of the workpeople. They were taken successively to the carding room, the scutching room, the engine and boiler sides, the throstle and weaving sheds, to a second weaving department, and finally to the reeling and hosiery departments on an upper storey, where only women were employed in the work. There is also a school-room here, where the children are taught useful knowledge by turns, one set being at work while the other is under instruction. Some of the products of the mills were placed upon a table in this room and were carefully examined by Lord Ripon. Mr. Morarjee then made presents of huge garlands and bouquets of flowers to the party, who soon after left amidst the cheers of the mill hands. A short time ago a number of the workpeople, who had struck work to the prejudice of the mills, had been mulcted to the extent of about Rs. 900. In honour of the Viceroy's visit to the mills, the fines were remitted, and the whole amount was distributed in cash yesterday after the Viceregal party left the premises. From the mills the Viceroy and party drove on to the Government House at Parell, returning before 7 o'clock by the Bhendy Bazaar and Kalbadevi roads and thence by the Esplanade main road turning into the Queen's road on their way to Malabar Point. For more than an hour the sides of the public roads mentioned above were thronged by the mass of the native population in the hope of seeing the new Viceroy. Sir Frank Souter and Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, mounted guard at the Jamsetjee Hospital and joined the Viceroy's party on their way back from Parell.

RECEPTIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

RECEPTIONS which were largely attended were held at Government House on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, the guests including many native ladies and gentlemen. At a dinner party given by His Excellency the Governor on Tuesday evening there were present :—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, A. D. C. in Waiting, Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, C. S. I., General Sir Henry Daly, K. C. S. I., Mr. P. S. Melvill, C. S.I., Hon'ble Syed Hussein El Edroos, C. S. I., Hon'ble Mr. Graham, Monsignor Meurin, Sir Frank Souter, C S. I., Surgeon General Beatty, Mr. Pratt, Ven'ble Sharpin, Mr. Gay, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. James, Major Lambert, Mr. J. Jefferson, Rev. D. Macpherson, M. Drouin, Hussen Effendi, Mr. M. R. de Quadros, Colonel Ponsonby Cox, H. H. Aga Ali Shah, Coloned Wardrop, Mr. Carey, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. H. I. Walton, M. Vouillon, Mr. Parker, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Mr. Mathew, Colonel A. H. Dawson, R. A., the Officer Commanding 2-11th Foot, the Officer Commanding 21st N. I., and Colonel Chapman, 25th N. I. The following gentlemen were invited but were unable to attend :—Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice F. D. Melvill, Colonel Maude, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Cooper, Mr. J. Janni, Brigadier General Hogg, and Mr. Serrays.

GENERAL ROBERTS' JOURNEY THROUGH THE LOGAR VALLEY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHERPUR, KABUL, MAY 23.

DURING the past week General Roberts has been quietly pursuing his journey down the fertile Logar Valley. The villagers were seen busy at work in the fields, and far too intent on their agricultural operations to care who passed through their neighbourhood, so long as they were permitted to remain undisturbed. From their conciliatory behaviour generally, and the willingness with which they brought their supplies into camp for the use of the troops, it was hard to believe that so apparently peaceful a set of people could be roused to continue, ever and anon, those hopeless risings against our authority, which they now have learnt to their cost are always attended with great loss of life, while their British foes remain comparatively unhurt. That a deep and deadly feeling of enmity towards us exists in the mind of every Afghan, from the Sirdar to the poorest peasant, cannot for a moment be disputed. But it is evident from the friendliness, which has been lately manifested towards General Roberts's troops in the Logar Valley, that there are times when the people heartily desire to be on peaceful terms with us, and to be allowed to pursue their agricultural avocations unmolested. At such a time it is hardly likely that their hatred towards us, and the fame which will attach to their memory should they die a glorious death in battle with the infidel invader, are to be allowed to outweigh the considerations which are uppermost at present in their desires. We could not possibly have chosen a more fitting time to pay the Logaris a visit; and it is equally certain that unless almost coercive measures were adopted with them by those "ne'er-do-weels" who live for war alone, and subsist in times of peace upon the fruits of their neighbours' industry, these Logar peasants would not consent to lay aside the scythe and the sickle during the harvest season for the more glorious but less remunerative knife and gun. There is hardly anything that they are not willing to do for us if we will only let them alone just now. Supplies in abundance are forthcoming, and they demand and obtain for them five times the value thereof. It suits their ideas of business to charge high, and it is in accordance with the policy which we have adopted ever since our troops entered the country, that they should always receive what they ask. The idea of a scale of prices in dealing with these enlightened people was never for a moment to be entertained. The great British Government was above the considerations of sordid pelf, and the poor British subaltern, when purchasing food for his pony, suffered accordingly. On the 17th instant General Roberts marched from Deh-i-Nao to Zargun Shahr, a distance of only 5 or 6 miles. No retaliation of any kind was attempted for the damage which had been done to Padshah Khan's forts. Zargun Shahr is distant 44 miles from Kabul, 74 miles from Ghazni. It is situated on a plain, but has some small forts on the hills above. The inhabitants are partly Afghans and partly Logaris. It has 100 houses, and can turn out 420 fighting men. There is here a shrine of Khoja Sadur-i-Aliya. On the 18th instant the column marched to Hisarak, a distance of some 8 or 9 miles General Hughes' Brigade was encamped on the opposite side of the Logar, the cluster of villages being situated between the two camps. From Hisarak the road branches off to Kurrum, by the village of Altimur, the Zurmut Valley, and Mangal district. At this place General Roberts halted on the 19th, resuming his march on the following day towards the Tungi Wardak Pass, as far as the village of Baraki Rogan. Close to the entrance to the Tungi Wardak, which is a lovely fertile valley, is a low conical hill, and on the top of it there is a Buddhist "tope." It is an old round stone pile, some fifteen or twenty feet high, the stones composing it being some 5 feet by 2½ feet in size, carefully laid one on the other. Close to this "tope" are the remains of another, which is very dilapidated. Between these two a row of stone slabs originally existed, at least so the country people say. At the foot of the larger "tope" is an opening, which is blocked up with stones. This is said to lead to an underground passage to the river flowing close by, and which the "tope" overlooks. No sculptures or coins were found, the natives appeared anxious that the cairn should be undisturbed, and told some of the officers, who were desirous of making an examination of it, some dreadful stories of the poisonous snakes which were to be found therein. General Barter's Brigade of the Ghazni Field Force is encamped about seven miles from Baraki Rogan. The Brigade is employed in watching the Altimur Kotal, which leads direct from Logar into the Zurmut Valley. In this valley is said to be a gathering of over 3,000 armed men. The hills, overlooking General Barter's camp, are always occupied at night by bands of men, and watch fires are seen burning brightly on many of the peaks around. Shots are occasionally fired into the camp, but with the exception of the affair on the 12th, when a night attack was made in force, and which was repulsed with a loss of five killed and a good many wounded, no determined assault has been made upon the position. It is believed that this gathering in Zurmut is entirely due to the exertions of Mahomed Jan. At one time it was considered very probable that General Roberts would receive instructions to proceed into the valley, and attack this gathering of whose existence the authorities at Kabul were fully cognisant before the troops marched for the Logar. The district of Zurmut lies to the east of Ghazni, and consists of a valley 40 miles long and 20 miles broad. In its north part is Gardez, 250 houses of Tajaks. Between that place and Kolalgu, the inhabitants are Ahmadzai and Ali Khel Ghilzais. The mountains on each side furnish many "karez," and occasion a line of forts parallel to their bases. A third line follows for some time the course of the river, by which its fields are watered. Thence, as far as Sardeh, the west line of forts belongs to the Andars and the east, which is more numerous, to the Suliman Khel. The roots of the Jadran Mountains, which run north-north-east, and which range is the chief of the Suliman chain, shelter a few hundred families of wandering shepherds and robbers. The population is about 40,000. From Gardez a good road goes by Logar to Kabul, and a more difficult one by Michelga to Jallalabad. The road from Ghazni to Kolalgu is said to be very easy as far as Kala Daolat Khan; from thence it crosses two low hills, and winds among some small ravines caused by the water from the east of the Zurmut valley falling into the Zurmut river. South-west of Baraki Rogan, and west of Zurmut, lies the Kharwar Kotal, leading into the district of that name, which is a favourite haunt of robbers. Here Mahomed Hassan Khan is said to be with some 2,000 or more men. The Wardak country lies to the north-west of Baraki Rogan, and from this district Mahomed Hassan Khan has no doubt been able to obtain many armed men, and has supplemented his forces with the addition of a good number of Zurmut robbers. During General Roberts's march to Baraki Rogan considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the long line of baggage animals safely over the many water cuts and streams which crossed the road, and in preventing confusion in the long winding narrow lanes through which the column had to pass. The line of march lay through a valley full of cornfields, and many villages and forts which seemed by their appearance to belong to well-to-do people, were seen nestling among the trees and crops. The valley certainly seemed the land of plenty. The river Logar, a good sized stream of the clearest water, with its banks fringed with trees of all sorts, and with soft grassy slopes on either side, was seen winding its way along like a streak of silver through the verdant pastures. Thousands of fish disported themselves in the deep pools. High up above the river bed stood the Buddhist tope before mentioned, and from a spring which gushed out close to it was a tiny waterfall sparkling and shining in the sunlight, the water tumbling down the rocks and streaming through the level fields on its course to the river beneath. Birds of variegated plumage, many of them rare and beautiful specimens, were flying about over head; the scene was altogether one of exceeding beauty, which led the spectator away from the present, into a dreamy kind of paradise.

General Roberts's camp was formed close to the village, or rather town, of Baraki Rogan, with open country all round. Excellent water was obtainable from streams and springs in the immediate vicinity. It is easy to understand the enmity which is felt towards us by the people of this country when we become acquainted with the method used by their leaders to encourage and foster such a feeling. Some of our native soldiers have been visited by fellow countrymen in their camp, and have been told several curious stories which are fully believed in by most of the people. One reason given why they should combat as long as they can the invasion of their country, is that, should the British elect to remain in it, all true believers will be forbidden, on pain of death, to pray! That very limited permission is given in our army to Mahommedans to perform any of their prescribed devotional rites. They say that Shere Ali was very tyrannical during his reign. He forced boys of eight or ten years of age to leave their homes, and join his son, Abdulla Jan's, regiment, and if any boy dared to desert, the village to which he belonged was fined at the least Rs. 400. The Amir Shere Ali is said to have taken a poll-tax of annas 4 from every man, woman, and child in the country, whom his emissaries could lay hold of, as he said he intended always to keep up a special fund to supply the means of making war against the English when the proper time arrived. No redress against any acts of the Amir's could be obtained, and the people thought, not unnaturally, if this were the way in which they would always be treated by a sovereign of their own belief, and belonging to their own nation, what must they expect from the *raj* of the disbelieving Christian?

To-day (23rd) the column will march from Amir Killa, at the entrance to the Tangi Wardak, to Shekhabad, when the direct Kabul-Ghazni road will be gained, and the march back to Kabul will be through Maidan, Argundeh, and Kala Kazi, the troops arriving here about the 27th or 28th instant.

AFFAIRS IN JALLALABAD.

Affairs have not been so quiet lately at Jallalabad, as in Kabul, and its vicinity. Encouraged and emboldened by the success which attended their *late* raid on the commissariat cattle lines, the Lughmanis and other tribes in the district have proved themselves only too amenable to the exhortations of their mullas to try their fortune again. Two very influential and holy men, the Mullas Faqir and Khalil, not only preached in favour of immediate hostilities, but personally led the "lion devouring warriors," as Shere Ali termed his Afghan soldiery, into battle. On the 19th instant a large number of Safis marched into the Besud plain. This district is situated some four or five miles from Jallalabad, above the junction of the Kunar and Kabul rivers. The Safis were led by Mulla Khalil, Abdulla Khan of Jallalabad, and Nizam-ud-Din. The British troops had heard of this movement, and, determined to surprise them, hid behind a small hill. They consisted of 2 guns No. 1 Mountain Battery (Kohat), 1 squadron Central Indian Horse, and detachments of the 5th Fusiliers and 12th Regiment. The Safis, dancing and screaming, waving their standards, came boldly into the open—a feat of valour they would never have performed had they known the dangerous proximity of the British troops. The latter suddenly dashed out from their place of concealment to the attack. The cavalry galloped round the hill to the enemy's rear, and cut off their line of retreat towards the mountains, and the "lion devouring warriors," aghast at the turn affairs had taken, commenced bolting in an undignified way, very foreign to their title, in all directions. The attack was very sudden, and resulted in a loss of about 50 killed. A few desperate Ghazis climbed up into an old tower determined to hold out to the last, and eventually suffered the death they courted.

Nothing daunted by the fate which had befallen his brother ecclesiastic at Besud, Mulla Faqir collected together another band of the Faithful with which to try *his* luck. The *shaitan* had assuredly worked successfully against the power of the Church on the 19th, but there was no reason to suppose that such bad fortune would always attend the efforts of true believers against Christian dogs Another attempt must be made, and the Prophet would lend his aid in the righteous cause. Mulla Faqir accordingly girt up his loins, and summoned forth the Faithful, from out the villages of Deh Bala, to fight. They responded to the number of nearly 4,000, and took up a strong position near Mazina, a village in the Shinwari country, 15 miles south-west of Jallalabad. They were principally composed of the Shinwari tribe, but among them were a good many inhabitants of the Rud-Chipnial district, with a few Khugiani villagers. Early on the morning of the 20th the British troops marched towards Hisarak, a division of the Jallalabad district, where the forces of the Mulla Faqir were discovered on hills in front. From this position they were speedily and effectually driven without much trouble, and were pursued by the cavalry as far as Sheikh Mardan, and dispersed in every direction. Their loss is said on this occasion to have been over 100 killed. Our loss was one officer severely, one slightly wounded, 2 men 14th Regiment killed, two men wounded, and one sepoy of the 32nd Pioneers wounded. It is to be regretted that Mulla Faqir escaped. His capture would have had a greater effect upon the people than any amount of loss in battle; they would not have dared to molest us further, so long as this dignitary remained in our hands. He would have been almost as good a catch, politically speaking, as the celebrated Mushki Alam would prove. This second severe defeat has led to overtures for peace. The Shinwaris have sent to say that they have had enough fighting for the present, but our troops, on their return to Shershai, destroyed several towers belonging to the tribesmen, as a punishment for the murder of a revenue collector in the service of the Governor of Jallalabad. Mulla Khalil, however, is doing his best to raise the drooping spirits of his warriors in Besud, and a telegram from Jallalabad last night announces that a considerable gathering has collected near Serai Kamah.

THE MISSION TO ABDUL RAHMAN.

Everything is quiet in and near Kabul. The reconnaissances, which used to take place weekly towards Kohistan and Kohdaman, have ceased. All ideas of an expedition to explore this most fertile and beautiful district have been definitely abandoned. The reason given is that the presence of troops would excite the people, who, at the present season of the year, are anxious to be left entirely to themselves. They promise to keep quiet and to supress any tribal disturbances which may possibly break out. As their expression is, "all eyes are now turned northward" to Abdul Rahman, whom they took upon as the only one man able to free them from the hated English yoke. We may now expect to receive very soon tidings of our Mission. The first news will probably be of their safe arrival, but it is unlikely that Abdul Rahman will consent to give an immediate answer to the important proposals which will be made to him. The fact of the safety of the Mission, and tidings of courteous treatment extended, will be alone very gratifying, and may lead us to the hope that the Sirdar may prove willing to meet the wishes of the British Government in a frank straightforward spirit, and will, without unnecessary delay, state plainly what his views are concerning the future government of the country. If he feels himself assured of the support and assistance of the Ghilzais, Logaris, and Kohistanis, the action which may be taken by tribes in the Ghazni district, such as Wardaks, &c., will be of small moment. And if we are to believe in the assurances of the pleasure experienced by the important tribes above-named, when the news of the despatch of a British mission to Turkistan first became known to them, we have not far to look for the most popular as well as the most powerful aspirant to the throne that has as yet been put forward.

THE ARREST OF THE MUSTAUFI.

The only excitement we have had during the past week has been the arrest of that supposed well-wisher and supporter to the British Government, Habibulla Khan, the Mustaufi. He was known to be opposed to any plans which might be made for the accession to the Amirate of anyone save a member of the Shere Ali party in Kabul. It was not surprising, therefore, that he should determine to do all he could to combat any negotiations in which the British authorities might be engaged. He carried his intrigues far and wide, and has been detected. No doubt could possibly exist as to his guilt. His letters were intercepted, and when shown to him he was unable, with all his cunning and fertility of resource, to deny their authorship. He has been for sometime actively engaged in doing all the mischief he possibly could, to undermine our influence, and to put a false colouring upon all our undertakings. For the claims of the Shere Ali party he was working heart and soul, yet so deep was the double dealing game he practised, that he left nothing undone to make a favourable impression upon the British, who he thought were incapable of suspecting him of treachery or deceit. At daylight on the 20th Habibulla Khan left, a prisoner for India. His destination is here unknown, but it is very generally hoped that Simla and Mussourie are not to be always selected as the summer abode of Afghan murderers and traitors, but that men like the Mustaufi will be detained in some quiet out of the way station in the plains under the careful surveillance of jail officials.

The following brief notes of this notorious Afghan's antecedents may be deemed of interest:—He belongs to the Khurrum Khel, a branch of the great Wardak tribe, and is the possessor of considerable property in that district. He has always identified himself with the interests of the Shere Ali party, having proved himself during the reign of that Amir to be a thoroughly loyal and trustworthy partizan. In the most troublous period of that monarch's rule, Habibulla Khan stood by him. He defended the fortress of Khelat-i-Ghilzai with great spirit and success against the attack of Abdul Rahman and Mahomed Azim Khan, at a time when those Sirdars were supreme in Kabul. Soon after this came the action near Shekhabad between the forces of Shere Ali and Abdur Rahman, in which the former sustained a signal defeat. The southern provinces, being separately governed from the northern at this period, Shere Ali remained for some considerable time at Kandahar, during which Habibulla Khan was his companion. In the year 1870, after the recapture of Kabul, and assumption of the Amirate by Shere Ali, Habibulla Khan was made head of the Financial Department, and a member of the newly formed Council, with the title of "Mustaufi-ul-Mamalik." Soon after the arrival at Kabul, and arrest of Yakub Khan, the Mustaufi was appointed Governor of Herat, with full powers as to all financial matters in that province. He had enemies, however, at Court, and the complaints of the Herat people of tyranny practised towards them, together with suspicion entertained by the Amir that his financial administration required looking into, finally led to his recall. When Shere Ali fled to Turkistan in 1878, soon after the entry of the British troops into the country, Habibulla Khan accompanied him, and on the death of the Amir he returned to Kabul, and filled the office of Mustaufi during the short reign of Yakub Khan. A strong suspicion exists here that one or more of the Kabul Sirdars are directly implicated in the recent intrigues discovered. It may not be deemed politic just at present to arrest any upon whom suspicion rests the more strongly, but measures are being taken to prevent the escape of any who may desire to avoid unpleasant revelations, and I am led to believe that one most prominent aspirant to the Amirate, belonging to the Barakzai family, has been warned of the risks he will run in again attempting to leave Kabul, while at the same time he has been encouraged to remain, and to face boldly any discoveries which may possibly be made to his disadvantage.

THE KABUL STAFF.

THE Kabul Staff has been reorganized, and the following appointments thereto have been made :—

Lieut.-Colonel Chapman to be Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General to the 1st or Genl. Sir F. Roberts's Division.
Lieut.-Colonel Lockhart, A. Q. M. G., 1st Division, to be A. Q. M. G. to 3rd Division, or Ghazni Field Force.
Captain Gasebe to revert to his appointment as D. A. Q. M. G., 3rd Division, consequent on appointment of Colonel Lockhart as A. Q. M.G.
Captain Bishop, Offg. D. A. Q. M. G., 3rd Division, to rejoin his regiment.
Captain Hutchinson, Brigade Major, Khyber Line Force, is appointed D. A. A. G. to chief of Staff in Northern Afghanistan.
Captain Stewart, A. D. C. to the Lieut. General Commanding in Northern Afghanistan, is appointed Brigade Major to Brig.-General Hill, Commanding 3rd Section, Khyber Line Force, vice Captain Hutchinson.

The following order has been published at Kabul :—

The Lieutenant General has much pleasure in notifying that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve of the grant of distinguished conduct medal to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and men for their gallant conduct in the action near Kala Kazi on the 11th December, 1879 :—

Regt. Surg. Major R. Young.
Qr. Mr. Serjeant H. Finn.
Troop Serjt. Maj. H. Spittle (since deceased).
" " " H. England.
Private H. Longhead.
" A. Long.
" S. Havsent.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 2, 4-40 P M

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d., received 13 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52 3-16d. per ounce market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 79; Four-and-a-half ditto, 85.

THE MISSION TO ABDUL RAHMAN.

ARRIVAL OF ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KABUL, JUNE 2.

One of the members of the Mission to Abdul Rahman arrived to-day from Khanabad in Afghan Turkistan. He is the bearer of letters from the Sirdar, but their contents are kept a secret at present. Courteous treatment has been experienced, and the Sirdar evinced a very friendly disposition.

General Baker returns from Maidan on the 8th instant.

Stores and treasure leave Kabul under a strong escort for the 3rd division on the 4th instant.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

A message from Kabul, dated the 1st inst., says that Sirdar Alam Khan leaves for Ghazni to-day, having received a *sanad* formally appointing him General.

Ghazni is fairly quiet, though the opposition leaders are trying to incite the people to persist in advocating Musa Jan's claims.

The Kohistan feud has been settled without fighting.

A reliable native agent states that large quantities of silver are being coined by Abdul Rahman at Mazar.

BANQUET IN HONOUR OF EARL LYTTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The Viceroy was entertained last night by the heads of departments and the Members of Council. The Lieutenant Governor presided. The Commander-in-Chief and all the members of Council, about 64, sat down to dinner. Sir Robert Egerton proposed Earl Lytton's health, reviewing the principal features and acts of his *régime*. He was repeatedly interrupted by continued cheers. The Viceroy responded in a singularly happy speech, expressing his regret at leaving India. Nothing of a political nature was touched upon by either the proposer of the toast or the Viceroy. There were no other speeches, except the usual toast of "The Queen."

SIR FREDERICK HAINES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The resignation of Sir Frederick Haines is denied here.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

CYPRUS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

In the House of Commons last night the Premier made a statement concerning our relations with Cyprus, in which he said that we cannot treat the convention by which we hold and administer that island as non-existent. Cyprus, he said, had been transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office, which is introducing practicable reforms and public improvements into the island.

PERSIA.

The Persian Government refuses to interfere in the Tekke-Turcoman question, but will accept the allegiance of Merv.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Major General J. F. Manners Browne, C. B., R. E., has been appointed Governor of the Royal Military College, Woolwich.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The P. and O.'s. s. Teheran, with the outward English Mails of the 21st ultimo, left here yesterday at midnight; and the Khedive for Galle and Calcutta at 6 o'clock the same evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, JUNE 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8¼ lbs. do.	7-1½
40s Mule Twist	0-11½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. do.	85¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	118¾
Bar Silver	52 3-16

Arrival.—Royal Ministrel.
Departure.—Peer of the Realm.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Cable Amoy and Shanghai right.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JUNE 2, 6-36 p.m.

Mail steamer Bokhara from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 2.

CANNANORE, 4-5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind N. Fall of rain 2 inches 70 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast with rain wind S. W.; thermometer 80; barometer 29·75. Fall of rain 1 inch 8 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather threatening; wind N. W.; thermometer, squalls; max. 78·5, min. 80; barometer, max. 29·86, min. 29·97. Fall of rain 9 inches 88 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4-40 p. m.—Weather stormy; wind strong westerly; thermometer 92; barometer 29·70.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 87.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8 1-16d.		per Re.
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 8 3-16d.		”
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 8 5-16d.		”
Documents 3 do.	...1s. 11-32d.		”
Francs 3 do.	...2·14½		”

A SALUTE of thirteen guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday, on the departure of Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General at Baroda.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR CHARLES ROSS is gazetted to six months' furlough on medical certificate. Major Alexander England is permitted to retire from the service.

FROM accounts received from Cambay we learn that the congratulations of Government to the new Nawab, H. E. Jaffir Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur, were conveyed to him in Darbar on the 31st ult., by the Political Agent, Mr. Sheppard. We are glad to hear that some very necessary reforms are being introduced into this State, and that the new Chief has commenced his rule by making some wholesome changes in his administrative staff. A gentleman of good education and politic, Mr. Shamrao Narain Laud, of Bombay, brother of the Chief Karbhari of Sucheen, has been appointed Dewan, and the civil court has been placed under an officer of considerable experience and legal training. A survey of the State is under contemplation, and altogether the prospects of Cambay appear brighter than for many years past. We wish the new Chief a happy and prosperous reign.

CAPTAIN JOSE JOAQUIM CORREA DASILVA, who was deputed by the Goa Government to report about the descent of an armed gang of strangers, said to be Kabulese, who have caused an alarm in the country, reports that, after consulting Lieut. King, of the Political Agency at Sawantwari, he found at Sawantwari several encampments of the roving band of strangers who allege that they belong some to Kabul and others to Madras. They have riding horses and are armed with swords, knives, &c. They admit they have committed robberies on their way in villages destitute of political supervision. They say they are dealers in pearls, of which several specimens were displayed. They resemble Arabs in their dress, having a loose tunic and a turban. There is no difference in the dress of the men and that of the women to distinguish one from the other. The women are reported to have "manly" features and they ride on horseback like men. The authorities at Sawantwari have detached the whole gang into three groups, which they intend to send to Condal, Belgaum and Vingorla, to prevent the alarm which would be occasioned if the whole gang, armed as they are, were allowed to pass through villages of helpless inhabitants.

PIOUS DUNDEE considers that it is an evil and a shame that the Marquis of Ripon, a Roman Catholic, should go out to India as Viceroy. Dundee makes very good marmalade, but when it mixes up theology with politics it makes itself ridiculous.

IT is announced from St. Petersburg that Lord Granville's Circular has afforded entire satisfaction in the highest circles there. It has given the conviction, it is added, that it is now feasible to establish a European concert on the basis of the Treaty of Berlin.

THE aggregate cost of the Berlin Congress to the German empire was 59,350 marks, or £2,967. The principal items were—printing, 19,804 marks, and "20 buffets" (refreshments), 10,000 marks. The cost of the six indentures of the Treaty was 669 marks.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that in Colonel Gordon the Viceroy has secured as Private Secretary a man of extraordinary experience, originality, and power. In his capacity of dealing with the people so unpleasantly numerous, all over the world, whom the English call "natives," Gordon is unrivalled, but he has hitherto worked without a master and on his own lines.

AN interesting experiment has taken place at St. Petersburg. The Uhlan Regiment of the Russian Life Guards rode without resting for 90 miles, the object being to test the endurance of the troops. On completing the 45th mile the troopers exchanged their horses for fresh ones, being allowed for this purpose just sufficient time to dismount and mount again. The entire distance was traversed in ten hours, and the condition of the men was considered at the end of the ride to be excellent.

THE Cape papers contain reports of far too many instances of military crime to allow any friend of the service to be content with the state of the troops in South Africa. Cases of using the knife, of burglary, assault, robbery, and larceny are dealt with by the civil power, but the expressions of indignation in the local press at the frequency of these offences seem to demand the attention of the authorities at home, who are assured that the Army in South Africa is in the highest state of discipline and order. A correspondent of the *Natal Witness*, who signs himself "A Non-commissioned Officer, 3-60th Rifles," observes, "as long as the conditions of the Service allow a large sprinkling of our criminal population to find a refuge in our midst, we can never hope to free the Army from crime." All we can do is to give officers full power to punish crime, if we insist on their commanding "a large sprinkling of our criminal population."

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* from Rangoon states that about fifty Shans, many in positions of comparative wealth and respectability, left the district last week to join the Nyoungoke. The Burmese at Rangoon seem to view the rebellion with indifference. Reported risings to the north of Tonghoo are unconfirmed, but as the towns from which the Nyoungyan and Nyoungoke Princes obtained their designations are situated there, and it is known they have numbers of adherents, their rising is probable. The Nyoungoke's mother and sister are said to be in Mandalay, and fears are entertained that they will be cruelly murdered by Theebau. The Flotilla steamer Yunan has been taken possession of by armed men at Salaymyo, but subsequently released by order of the Menbla Governor who reprimanded his subordinates at Salaymyo in presence of the Captain of the Yunan.

THE following notice appears on a fly sheet in the May number of the *Cornhill Magazine*:—An article upon the siege of Ghazni appeared in the *Cornhill Magazine* for February. The Editor received it from Captain C. B. Norman, late of H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, with the assurance that it was founded upon a diary kept by his 'uncle, who was a captive in Ghazni during the first Afghan war.' Captain Norman's position was such as to warrant the Editor in accepting this statement without hesitation. Major-General Charles Harris, of H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, has recently satisfied the Editor that the article was in great measure founded upon a diary kept by himself during the siege, and has explained the circumstances under which the diary came into the possession of Captain Norman, who used it without the knowledge or consent of the author. The Editor inserts this statement at General Harris's request.

GERMAN military and naval officers have for many years past laboured under a variety of quaint disabilities, imposed upon them by their respective Sovereigns with a view to enhance the dignity of their social status. A proud conviction that, in virtue of their right to wear the sword-knot, they are, as it were, Brahminised and set apart from the rest of humanity. They may not appear in the streets or salons of the town garrisoned by their regiments, or of the port in which their ships are stationed, clad otherwise than in complete uniform. They may not sit in the stalls of a theatre, dressed in plain clothes, the wearing of which is strictly prohibited to them. They may not respond to civilian insolence otherwise than by drawing sword and cutting down the audacious maculator of their "Standesehre," or professional honour. And now, to their already numerous disqualifications from doing as they please, when off duty, is added another. A General Order has just been promulgated by the military authorities at Munich, strictly forbidding the officers of the garrison to use the tramcars of the Bavarian capital, on the ground that "it is not decorous that officers should show themselves in public conveyances utilised by all classes of the people."

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* in an article upon "Russia and the Indians" has the following:—The English Government has done much good to the people. Its railways, postal arrangements, telegraph lines, roads and bridges, though the motives for making all these are often equivocally interpreted, are in fact so many great blessings that, coupled with the boon of a liberal education, they cannot fail to ward off any evil wish towards the British rule. In fact, it would be simply foolish for a native not to wish well of the existing Government. But to wish well of one is one thing and to be prepared to die for him is another thing. One is not prepared to die for anything unless the same is as valuable to him as his life. He must feel an identity of interest. And for a Government to secure this degree of sympathy from its subjects, it must be largely shared in by them. The paper then goes on to make the following modest request:—It will be not only generous of the English nation to grant us a comparatively free constitution, but it will be also their best policy to do so. India with a despotic form of Government is a source of weakness to England. It is a dead weight which may one day pull down the whole of the English free polity. But given a free constitution to India, it will be the greatest strength to England. Suppose for a moment that the elective element is introduced in our Legislatures and the people have thus got a voice in imposing taxes and in making laws for the protection of their persons and properties. The English authorities will be at once relieved of much of their anxieties as to this probable invasion or that. The people will then, every one of them, bestir himself and feel the greatest possible anxiety for the peace of the country.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE DEKKHAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Do I sleep? do I dream?
Do I wander and doubt?
Are things what they seem?
Or is visions about?
Is our civilization a failure?
Or is the Caucasian played out?

SIR,—I have read through Mr. Wedderburn's long paper on a permanent settlement for the Dekkhan, and the above lines represent the first exclamations which rise to my lips.

Do I dream that Mr. Wedderburn wishes us to return to the beggarly elements, and to upset everything because there happens to be something wrong somewhere?

Is it a vision that Mr. Wedderburn considers Mountstuart Elphinstone, Munro, Wingate, and all the great heads who worked out our revenue settlement as little better than so many fools who knew nothing about the people or the country?

Does Mr. Wedderburn really believe that our civilization's a failure; and that instead of a "simple settlement," we should substitute the "old confusion." Is Mr. Wedderburn himself the bearer of a "political revelation from Heaven," and is this the substance of it?

To hear him one would almost imagine that the ryot's indebtedness was the invention of the Revenue Survey, or the result of that rigidity of demand, of which this champion of confusion so loudly complains. Whereas turn to any of Munro's reports and we find that Bapu bin Rama was almost as much in debt seventy years ago as he is now. The same old wheels worked smoothly together then—the sowkar and the ryot, the ryot and the sowkar—and kept the machine going. What, then, causes the present friction? Why are the teeth of both wheels broken and jagged? Is it from rust or old age? No! The friction is caused by injudicious, unsympathetic judicial interference. "Politically inspired" legislators weighted the machine with a judicial system, and that judicial system has proved the bane alike of the ryot and the revenue settlement.

Think you that the old revenue administrators did not foresee the danger? Nay, they did. They knew that the *Eastern* revenue and the *Western* judicial systems could not grow up side by side (you might as well try to grow a *neem* tree under a *babul*) and it is sadly amusing to read how loudly and how vainly they shrieked against the judicial creeds and codes. The "politically inspired" legislators heard them not, or, hearing would not heed them, and the mistake which began when those shoe-and-stocking-less-native Compassionators reached Calcutta in Hastings' time was perpetuated as Bishop Heber puts it. The Adawlut courts became the greatest evil of the land!

The eyes of the "Simla gods" have at length been opened, and a desperate effort is now being made to raise the dead and to reform the dust, but Mr. Wedderburn considers (and perhaps rightly) that the effort is a vain one, and therefore proposes the destruction of everything and a precipitate return to the native element—pure and simple. There is so much of "calm despair" (not to say "wild unrest") in the proposition, that I ask again, "is the Caucasian played out?" I think not! There is no reason to despair! Give the revenue system a fair trial! Remove the weights, or readjust them! Instead of multiplying munsifs make munsif-mamletdars—combine the Revenue and the Judicial, and the result, at any rate, will be *an increase of common sense*. Take a lesson from the Central Provinces, and, O thou proposer of a permanent settlement for Bombay, forget not the wretched condition of the ryot under the zemindari system of Bengal.

Camp, Khandesh, May 28. P. J.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you oblige me by inserting these few lines begging your correspondent, Mr. Wedderburn, to define what maunds and seers he refers to. He is aware they differ in different localities. Is he referring to a standard of capacity, or one of weight? Will he give us the English equivalent in lbs., so as to enable us to make deductions without stumbling into pitfalls. I am afraid he has already started with an enormous error, which will finally land him in a mesh of difficulties. Figures must be taken great care of or they are very apt to entirely disfigure the nicest inferences.

Has Mr. Wedderburn ever accosted a landholding occupant, not while presiding at his official desk, but on his (the occupant's) own ground, to which did that very sensible person himself attribute his unprofitable position? Did he not say with as much ire as his quiet nature would permit him to indulge in, that, to the capitalists he owed it all, the very identical person you would like to saddle on him?

We all know that capital is the backbone of agriculture, but we all know also that *fraud* is the noisome pestilent thing that has been and is eating into the vitals of the peasantry. There is no use throwing a glamour over the Brahmin money-lender. He is a thief if there ever was one on this earth, born, cradled, suckled and bred one, and he is becoming proprietor fast enough without anybody helping him by a friendly push. Leave him alone, and he will show you when it suits him to do so, how much land has already become his property, though it suits him at present to keep himself in the background, as the poor money grubbing but industrious busybody. Land, does anybody want land, it can be had for the purchasing, any quantity of it, by paying the market value. He can have it in the Dekkhan, he can have it in Gujerat, he can have it anywhere in the Presidency.

I won't, however, proceed further at present, but wait for the end of Mr. Wedderburn's article. Facts must be met by facts.

One thing more before finishing. Has Mr. Wedderburn asked any of the peasantry whether they would prefer a variable to a fixed assessment,—be it in grain or in cash? Caution, let him do so if he has not, but let him fully explain what meaning is wrapt up in the term *variable*, and how it may affect them under practical application, if indeed he himself has realized all it entails.

A. D.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

1ST JUNE 1880.

NOTE.—*Where Regiments are divided, the Head Quarters Station is mentioned first.*

The Stations of Corps on service are printed in italics.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

"B"—D Battery, Kurrachee; E Battery, *Kandahar*.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st.—I Battery, Kirkee; M Battery Kurrachee; N Battery, Deesa.

2nd.—A Battery, Ahmedabad, Baroda; B Battery, Belgaum; C Battery, *Kandahar, Khelat-i-Gilzai*; D Battery, Kirkee; E Battery, Nusseerabad; F Battery, Hyderabad; G Battery, Neemuch.

8th.—No. 5 Battery, Poona, *under orders for service*; No. 9 Battery, Aden; No. 13 Battery, Bombay; No. 14 Battery, Aden; No. 17 Battery, Mhow.

9th.—No. 2 Battery, Aden; No. 10 Battery, Bombay; No. 14 Battery, *Quetta*; No. 15 Battery, Kurrachee.

11th.—No. 5 Battery, *Kandahar*; No. 8 Battery, Bombay.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

43rd Company, Kirkee.

NATIVE ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Mountain Battery, Poona; No. 2 Mountain Battery, *Thull Chotiali, Chaman*.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters, Kirkee; 1st Company, Aden; 2nd Company, *Kandahar*; 3rd, 4th and 5th Company, *Hurnai, Chappar*.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

17th Lancers, Mhow.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Mad L C,* Jacobabad; Depôt, Secunderabad; 1st Bo L C, Neemuch, Poona; 2nd Bo L C, Jacobabad, *Sibi*; Depôt, Poona; 3rd Bo L C, *Kandahar, Gwal*; Depôt, Deesa; Poona Horse, *Kandahar, Kushdil-Khan-ka-Killa*; Depôt, Sirur; 1st Sind Horse, Jacobabad, *Thull Chotiali*; 2nd Sind Horse, *Quetta, Thull Chotiali, Hurnai*; Depôt, Jacobabad; 3rd Sind Horse, *Kandahar, Khelat-i-Gilzai*; Depôt, Jacobabad; Aden Troop, Aden.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

4th Regt (2nd Batt.), Poona; 6th Regt (1st Batt.), Aden; 7th Royal Fusiliers (2nd Batt.), *Kandahar*; Depôt, Ahmednagar; 11th Regt (2nd Batt.), Bombay, Hyderabad; 15th Regt (2nd Batt.), Kurrachee; Depot, Deesa; 17th Regt (2nd Batt.), Nusseerabad, Neemuch; 29th Regt, Mhow, Deesa, Asirghur, Indore; 66th Regt, *Kandahar, Khelat-i-Gilzai*; Depot, Kurrachee; 78th Regt, (Highlanders) Poona, Kirkee, Baroda; 83rd Regt, Belgaum, Satara.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Grenadiers, *Kandahar*; Depot, Ahmedabad; 2nd Grenadiers, Nusseerabad; 3rd L I, Kurrachee; Depot, Sholapur; 4th Rifles, *Quetta, with Detachments in Bolan*; Depôt, Surat; 5th L I, *Thull Chotiali, Durgai, Hurnai*; Depot, Sholapur; 6th Regt, Neemuch, Malegaon; 7th Regt, Bhuj; 8th Regt, Poona, Bombay; 9th Regt, Kurrachee, Jacobabad, *Nari Gorge*; Depot, Surat; 10th L I, *Quetta, Amadoon* and *Kuch*; Depot, Surat; 11th Regt, Poona, Mehidpur, Sholapur, Kirkee; 12th Regt, Rajkot, Dwarka; 13th Regt, Mhow; 14th Regt, Aden, Perim; 15th Regt, Ahmedabad, Sadra; 16th Regt, *Gwal, Amadoon* and *Kuch, Chappar*; Depot, Malegaon; 17th Regt, Satara, Dharwar; 18th Regt, Poona, Tannah, Ahmednagar; 19th Regt, *Kandahar, Mundi Hissar, Abdool Rahman*; Depot, Sholapur; 20th Regt, Baroda; 21st Regt (Marine Batt), Bombay; 22nd Regt, Belgaum, Kaladgi; 23rd L I, *Thull Chotiali, Spintanzi, Daloojal, Zindigial*; Depot, Ahmednagar; 24th Regt, Hyderabad; Depot, Mhow; 25th L I, Bombay; 26th Regt, Deesa, Surat; 27th L I (1st Beloochees), *Hurnai, Sibi, Durgai*; Depot, Hyderabad; 28th Regt, *Chaman, Kushdil-Khan-ka-Killa, Killa Abdulla, Gulistan-Karez*; Depot, Surat; 29th Regt (2nd Beloochees), *Khelati Gilzai*; Depot, Hyderabad; 30th Regt (Jacob's Rifles), *Kandahar*; Depot, Jacobabad.

* Squadron 2nd M. L. Cavalry attached.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Chilperic," 9 p.m.
Band, Bombay Volunteers, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Umballa (s), from Kurrachee; Scindia (s), North Shield: yesterday—Arrow (s), from Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Timavo (s), to Trieste, Galatea, Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamships Menethorpe, Drumduff and the Umballa entered the Prince's Dock on Tuesday last.

KILLED BY A TIGER.—A child of three years of age, sleeping with her mother at Querim, and a young lad of sixteen years at Cundain (Goa) have been killed by a tiger.

A VAGRANT.—Edward Oliver Perry, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 29th May, was 46 feet and 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet and 4 tenths.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Ismael Ruby, a noted character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to two years' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a purse containing Rs. 4-14, belonging to Gopal Ramjee.

THE GOA RAILWAY.—Senhor Xavier Cordeiro, special engineer for the new Goa Railway, is returning to Portugal. Some of the English engineers, who were encamping in Pangim, have removed to live at Caranzalem.

THE HARMONIUM AT THE SAILORS' HOME.—The Rev. R. F. Winter will be pleased to hear from a lady or gentleman willing to play the harmonium at the 6 p.m. service on Sundays at the Sailors' Home. Address—Taylor's Hotel, Fort.

ACCIDENT.—A boy, named Aboo Oosman, had the top of one of his fingers accidentally taken off while working at the machinery on board the s. s. Trentham Hall on Tuesday last. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Govind Mahadoo, a domestic servant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 220, the property of Narrayen Wamonrow, prisoner's master. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEGLIGENT CATTLE DRIVER.—Buldave Sewram, a cattle driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Nana Morojee for negligence in the management of cattle, and thereby injuring Hurry Appa and another. Rs. 7 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the two injured men as compensation.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Bianca	Sur-hardt.
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Scena and Aria	I Masnadieri	Verdi.
Waltz	Grafenbeger	Gung'l.
Polka	Kirmess	Gung'l.
Galop	Durch die Lufte	Zieheer.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE THEFT AT THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY'S OFFICE.—The two men, Amroota Siddoo and Succaram Govind, who stood charged before Mr. W. Webb with stealing a purse containing Rs. 145, the property of Ramchunder Khoopchund, whilst the complainant was at the B. I. S. N. Company's office some day last week, were yesterday convicted of the offence and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Ebram Cassum, Aga Jan Guffoor, Jossub Ismael and a Marwarree, named Dhunroop Keshew, were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, the first three prisoners of stealing a purse containing one tola of gold, ten tolas of silver and Re. 1-8 in cash, the property of Goonajee Heroojee, and the fourth prisoner of receiving the said property knowing the same to be stolen. The prisoners being old offenders were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPICIOUS THEFT.—Bagmul Noonkurun, described as a broker, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in his possession sundry gold ornaments, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,985-5, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. The prisoner, it appears, was on the day previous endeavouring to dispose of the said articles at the Marwarree Bazaar, and, on being questioned by the police, could not satisfactorily account how he became possessed of the said property. The case stands postponed for hearing to the 11th instant, pending the receipt of a communication from up-country regarding the said property, the subject matter of this case. The prisoner was allowed to be liberated on bail on tendering a satisfactory security.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott, the vacation judge, presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE-COWAJEE EDALJEE MUCCADUM.

Mr. Kapudia, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton for the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, creditors, asked for a month's postponement on the ground that the notice of the insolvency was served upon the Bank very late, and that there was no time to file an opposition. The insolvent appeared in person and consented, and the application was granted.

RE-NOWROJEE COWASJEE.

Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an adjournment for three months, as out of two creditors one was out of Bombay, while the other could not be found. The application was granted, with leave to serve notices.

DISCHARGES.

Discharges were granted to the undermentioned insolvents:—Maharotee Khandojee, a dealer in clothes, Rs. 6,377. Shricrishna Wittoba, a tailor, Rs. 296. Abdul Habin Shabjee Sarang, a dealer in sundry goods, Rs. 2,424. Arab Umar, a general merchant, Rs. 1,567. Oomedram Trimbukram, a mehta, Rs. 293. Moosa Abbas, a dyer, Rs. 2,048. Hurgovun Bhoola, a mehta, Rs. 2,121. Abdul Cadur Mohideen, a laborer, Rs. 571. Succaram Ganesh, a clerk, Rs. 429. Memon Nathoo Soomar, an oil dealer, Rs. 875. Bhau Nana, a weaver, Rs. 2,182. Apa Anant Ravragar, a dealer in spices, Rs. 3,458. Abdool Rahman Malang, a butcher, Rs. 4,165 Ladoobai, woman, Rs. 795. Noor Mahomed Ali, unemployed, Rs. 9,935.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 22nd May, there were 150 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 18·2 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 164 deaths, and the death-rate was 19·9 per thousand. There were no deaths from small pox, 9 from cholera, 41 from fevers, 14 from tetanus, and 10 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 2 non-Asiatics, 10 mixed races, 100 Hindus, 36 Muhammadans, and 2 of other races.

PARADE OF TROOPS.—There was a parade on Saturday morning to do honour to the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday. The morning was fine enough, and the expectation of the assembled spectators was aroused when they saw, at last, the native Madrassi regiment (the 14th) stationed at Alipur, marching across the maidan to the spot reserved for the annual parade. Having reached the ground, they halted and waited. Time sped on, and no signs of the other troops. The Madrassis must have thought that they had made a mistake as to the day. But they were correct enough. At last, having waited patiently for some time, and seeing no prospects of reinforcements, this loyal regiment marched back to its quarters. Thus ended the parade, a parde which has hitherto been kept most religiously in honour of Her Majesty's birthday, this 29th day of May 1880, the first of its kind and the last we sincerely trust. Where were H.M.'s 90th and 19th M. L. I.? Could they have overslept themselves?—*Englishman*.

THE WEATHER.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Simla, 28th May:—The barometer continues to fall over nearly the whole of India, and especially in Orissa and the upper part of the Nort-Western Provinces. The great fall reported from Agra is, however, doubtful. Cochin reports that the monsoon has set in; but to the north the weather remains fine. A strong south-westerly wind is still blowing across Guzerat and Kach and on the coast of Sind. In the North-Western Povinces and Bengal the temperature continues to rise; and in the former province only Allahabad reports cloudy weather. There is no sign of the monsoon on the Bengal side. A thunderstorm is reported from Belgaum and dust-storms from Jubbulpore, Peshawur, and Jacobabad. An inch and a half of rain have fallen at Dacca, 3 inches at Akyab, 2 inches at Cochin, and ¾ inch at Masulipatam; slight rain also at Dimond Island, Darjeeling, Belgaum, Colombo, and Simla.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening on board the ship Mary L. Stone at 7·30 p. m. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A DEPUTATION from the Council General on Education in India waited by appointment on the Marquis of Ripon (the new Viceroy), on May 7, to present a memorial in favour of the education despatch of 1854. Amongst the deputationists were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Bishop of Rangoon, Mr. Alexander Matheson, M. P., Mr. Donald Matheson, General Sir W. Hill, &c. The memorial was signed by twenty-five secretaries and chairman of fourteen religious societies working in India. Lord Halifax introduced the deputation, and spoke strongly of the importance of carrying out the provisions of the despatch which he had drawn up.

The hon. secretary (Mr. Johnston) then presented the memorial, which states that, making full allowance for what has been done in the direction of promoting the elementary instruction of the masses of the people, "it appears unreasonable that of the entire sum set apart from the Imperial revenue for education, about one-fourth part is expended on Government colleges and higher schools, attended chiefly by the richer classes, and only one-twelfth part on the primary education of the great mass of the poor, of whom not one in ten of school age is under instruction. By last return only nine in 1,000 of the population were at school, on the average, over all India." This is regarded as the more unreasonable, as "so large a part of the Indian revenue is derived from the poorer class, and as an additional tax is imposed, specially for the lower education, and falling heavily on the same class." The memorialists wish it to be distinctly understood that "they do not ask for any special favour or support for Christian institutions, but desire that native institutions be equally encouraged and aided by the Government in a liberal spirit. While they openly proclaim their wish that all India may be brought under the beneficent influence of Christian instruction, they would deprecate any attempt by Government at proselytism or interference by Government with the religious beliefs of the people, and they have no desire for or confidence in any conversions which do not proceed from intelligent conviction and a free choice." After several members had spoken,

The Marquis of Ripon said: We must bear in mind the peculiar circumstances of our rule in India. It is, if I may use the expression, one of two fundamental principles of the Constitution of India that the British Government will in no way, direct or indirect, interfere with the religion of the native races, or do anything calculated to arouse the slightest suspicion of such interferences in their minds. To this our faith is pledged, and by this pledge justice and wisdom alike require us to abide. There is scarcely any question with respect to which it is of more importance to keep this principle steadily in view than that of education. I rejoice, therefore, to observe that you recognise this fact in the memorial which you have presented to us. I am also of opinion that it is the duty of the Government of India to observe entire impartiality in dealing with this subject between the various Christian bodies which exist in India, and by these two rules my conduct as Governor-General will be guided. I am very glad to find myself in entire concurrence with you in the approval which you have expressed of the great despatch of 1854 on education in India, with which the name of Lord Halifax will ever be connected. That despatch lays down clearly and forcibly two broad lines of the true educational policy for India, and upon these lines it will be my desire to work. It would be impossible for me and you will not, I am sure, expect me to express now any opinions upon matters of detail. It will be my duty, when I get out to India, to examine all such matters carefully in the light of the information which will then be at my disposal; but I do not think that I shall be guilty of any indiscretion if I tell you even now how much I sympathise with your desire to promote the extension of elementary education among the poorer classes. That has been an object of interest to me for many years in England; it will not be less so in India. In conclusion, I have only to thank you very sincerely for having thus made known your views to me. It is a great advantage for me to have this opportunity of learning the opinions of men who have laboured so long and so zealously in this noble field of work, and I am very grateful for your having afforded it to me.

THE INDIAN SECTION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ON entering the modest doorway in Exhibition-road the first objects to attract the visitor's eye are the model of the colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales by Boehm, erected in Bombay by Sir Albert Sassoon, and the model of the great gates of Sanchi-Tope in Central India. To the right and left is arranged a large number of sculptured objects of the period of Indian art known as the Græco-Bactrian, or Græco-Buddhistic, in which may be traced a curious grafting of Greek upon Oriental art. In some of these faces almost identical in feature with those seen on Greek coins may be discovered attached to decorative architectural fragments of true Indian form. On others, again, may be observed that air of repose which marks the influence of Egyptian art. A study of these fragments, and notably of the collection made by Dr. Leitner, suggests that the contact of ancient nations and their artistic influence upon each other must have been more frequent and more vigorous than our knowledge of their means of communication would lead us to suppose. As many of the Græco-Buddhistic relics come from Kafirland above Peshawur there is, of course, the possible explanation of the influence of Alexandrian conquest; but whatever this may be worth, the common-ancestry hypothesis is obviously valueless, inasmuch as the Greek wave is only perceptible in a certain period, and that not the most ancient of Indian art. The common-ancestry explanation is, however, very useful in dealing with the gates of Sanchi-Tope, on one of which is distinctly carved the Union Jack, and on the other the same design with one cross line omitted. That no idea of blending St. George's with St. Andrew's Cross animated the sculptor of Sanchi Tope is obvious, for he lived long before those saints were born, and also carved his Union Jack before that symbol appeared in the Palace of the Cæsars. The pattern is of course merely a lattice, a variety of the "criss-cross" or "chequy" which, like diaper, is widely spread over the world, and can easily be traced to the hurdles or wattles which formed the house of man in his early stages. Sanchi-Tope, is remarkable in many other particulars. The columns are closely allied to those of Persepolis, and the round arch with a suddenly upspringing point is strikingly suggestive of St. Mark's at Venice. Near this interesting evidence of early Indian work is a model of the wrought iron column at Delhi—until recently the largest forging in the world—with casts from the Ambernath Temple at Bombay and from the Temple at Orissa.

Beyond the examples of the Hindu and Græco-Hindu period are arranged in chronological order the examples of successive periods of Indian art. To all students of design the Saracenic period must prove deeply interesting, both in its pathan or early stage, and in that full glory of the Mogul period, corresponding to the European Renaissance which produced the Kutub, the Taj Mahal, and the magnificent columns from Futthipore-Sikri. Farther on are copies of the frescoes in the Ajanta caves contemporaneous with those at Pompeii, and strangely beautiful, although with another kind of beauty. On the staircase leading to the long galleries is a large collection of photographs of Mohammedan architecture, the Kutub, a terrible problem to photographers; the Taj, and scores of other celebrated structures. In the first gallery is a collection of Indian furniture, the teaching whereof is curious and ironical. In almost all places touched by white civilization art is, if not dead, in a moribund condition. The Indian artifex, while untainted by the influence of Paris and Birmingham, made forms of beauty structurally rational and richly decorated in accordance with the main design; but no sooner had he seen the white man and felt his power than his plastic nature looked to the furniture and crockery of the sahib for patterns. When it is remembered what taste and style dominated in England from 1800 to 1860, some idea can be formed of the absolutely horrific articles produced in that part of India ruled by England. The furniture made on English models is wretched ricketty trash, lavishly ornamented, and good for nothing either from the artistic or the utilitarian point of view. Where the evil influence had not penetrated, beautiful work was still produced, as is attested by a superb gilt Burmese coffer. The carvings in Bombay "blackwood," teak, and ebony are, as a rule, not good for very much. A good example of absurdity is a carved wood flower-stand, which would be ruined by contact with water: but even this is outdone by the papier-mache tea-cups painted in oil colours. On the other hand, the ivory carving from Berhampore is very beautiful, and so in many cases is the Bombay inlaid-work, not unlike that called in this country Tunbridge-wells ware. Carved sandal-wood is a famous Indian product, and that from Mysore still preserves its pristine elegance. From Kashmir comes the painted work already referred to as strange misapplication of methods and designs good in themselves. A tea-cup and a shawl pattern, for instance, are excellent in there respective spheres, but a paper tea-cup painted with a shawl pattern appears like the dream of an insane artist. No evidence of this kind of "fine confused feeding" in various art-pastures is visible in the lacquer of Burmah and Siam, nor is the ruder lacquer of Rajpootana made like pottery on a wheel. In some of the best specimens only three colours are used. First the yellow is laid on the "body," the workman holding the stick of sealing-wax stuff while the vase revolves. Then he lays on a *couche* or "slip" of red, and next one of black. Then he scrapes away just as much of his cameo-like structure as is necessary to produce his design, the whole method being very like that known in Italy as *sgraffito*. In some of the Siam and Sylhet lacquer work the feathers of humming birds are embedded with excellent effect.

That English people should refuse to believe in Oriental music, be the same Arabic or Indian, is quite conceivable; but the collection of Indian musical instruments in the new section is calculated to modify first impressions. The "swang gouk," or Buddhist harp, is not undeserving of consideration any more than the Buddhist and Mahomedan guitars and violins, the construction of which is widely different. The violin thus appears as one of the most ancient of musical instruments. Quaintly similar features are also descried between the war and devotional trumpets of India and those of Scandinavia, and between both and that on which the "Dying Gladiator," sinks. A most remarkable musical instrument is Tippoo's tiger, a queer wooden animal rending a red-coated man prostrate on the ground. The strange group has recently been varnished and repaired generally, the effect being that the tiger growls in horrible discord, skilfully arranged, while his victim utters plaintive moans as he raises his left arm in feeble effort to ward off his terrible enemy. The roar of the beast can be varied at pleasure by running the hand over a keyboard, which with the brass pipes, stops, and bellows, almost distinctly points to the European origin of the artificer who made it for Tippoo Sultan. Beyond some fine specimens of carved soapstone are numerous vases of Agra inlaid marble—a species of flat pietro duro, smacking like Tippoo's tiger of foreign authorship. Much of this work is undoubtedly Florentine in style and execution. One remarkable *plaque* is supposed on sufficiently good authority to be the portrait of Austin de Bordeaux, who undoubtedly worked for the Great Mogul. Austin de Bordeaux figures as Orpheus charming the beasts in a composition, which at once rises to the mind's eye as stolen from Raffaelle, who himself took it from an ancient fresco in the Roman catacombs. Around the gallery in which this interesting collection of Indian art is grouped are hung the water-colour drawings contributed by Mr. Wm. Carpenter. They were made just before the Mutiny, and are marvellously life-like and spirited. In following this series, which is almost like a panorama, the spectator travels with the artist from one end of Hindostan to the other; along the course of the Jhelum and between the steep banks of the Nerbudda, he halts with him to change horses on the slopes of the Himalaya, and inspects with him the bridge at Srinuggur lined with houses like the Ponte Vecchio at Florence, or feels his way, not without some trepidation, over the native suspension bridges made of woody fibre higher up the country. Fortunately Mr. Carpenter has preserved the features of that remarkable organization known as Skinner's Horse, recently disbanded. His yellow-coated Sikhs and Rajpoots appear the very *beau ideal* of cavalry. In the next or middle gallery is a collection of Indian pottery, gathered in Cutch, Sind, Burmah, Siam, and a hundred other places. Among the ancient pottery from Gour, the antique capital of Bengal, are found moulded ornaments in various colours, precisely like the works of Luca della Robbia. By the side of the modern pottery, fairly good in its way, due to the School of Art in Bombay, the rough pottery of Sind stands out in bold relief. In Sind, Afghanistan, and Mooltan, the combination of a purple blue with a greenish blue is perfectly understood, and the charming effects arising from this knowledge are almost innumerable.

The armoury next claims attention, and here it must be confessed that any attempt at detailed description or even partial analysis would be hopeless. Such wealth of Oriental arms has never, it may be safely said, been seen before in this or any other country. Among the articles lent by the Queen are swords with diamond covered hilts and scabbards, swords flaming with rubies, suites of Oriental armour, damascened with gold and silver and niello, as well as several magnificent howdahs. The swords are equally rich in the qualities which make a sword valuable as in their external decoration; like the tremendous battle-axe which, a triumph for the decorative artist, is also one for the armourer. The finest hilts, however, are not always on the best swords. One presented to the Government by Shere Singh has but a common ivory handle, yet any chief in the North-west would gladly give a hundred and twenty pounds sterling for it. It is of the make of Assad Allah, of Ispahan—a fluted blade absolutely perfect, and signed in letters of gold by the maker—the Oriental analogue of Andrea Ferrara. There is also a fine flamboyant sword with split point, of the shape called the "Sword of Ali," whose "Zulficar" was another Excalibar. On a ruby-hilted sword is seen the name of Ali-sandro Terro, an obvious importation from Europe. Intrinsically, perhaps, but in other respects less valuable than the weapons and armour is the collection of jewellery which fill the next room. Here is the Rangoon treasure, as it is called, discovered in levelling a Buddhist temple in 1855. The articles are chiefly cinerary urns of solid gold *repousse* work, and are massive enough to put the relics of Troy and Argos to the blush. Far more important than these, however, is the collection of jade, one case of which is estimated to be worth at least fifty thousand pounds. Some of the pieces are quite unique in character. Green and white jade are inlaid with rubies, which add suprisingly little to the enormous value already created by difficulty and rarity. In this room are the cup of Jehanghire, the golden throne of Runjeet Singh, and a marvellous collection of Indian jewellery, from which some hints as to the most comfortable form of bangles might be advantageously taken. Not least deserving of remark is the gold work of Aksu, in Central Asia, an unfortunate district from which the Chinese on the one side and the Russians on the other, are gradually expelling a nation of artists. Other curious objects are gathered in this room, bowls of rock crystal, the silver leaves which form the only dress of young girls in a district of Madras, and the magnificent elephant goad made for the Maharajah of Jeypore. In the next gallery are fine specimens of the various metal-work of India, the copper vessels of Bombay, the brass of Benares and Moradabad, and a Krishna basin, so-called because by an arrangement similar to that of the well-known Tantalus cup the water can never touch the child Krishna, who was borne through the receding waves by an Indian saint who bears some resemblance to St. Christopher.

The lower galleries are devoted to textile fabrics, to the "grass" muslins of Dacca, which become invisible when the dew has fallen on the lawn on which they are spread the magnificent "Kincobs" or cloths of gold, which have only one drawback—that of costing fifty pounds for a piece of four or five yards; the silk carpets of Yarkund, Kashgar, and Tanjore, and the more classic work from Herat. The whole are of floor decoration can be studied to perfection in the magnificent carpets, some of which are 200 years old, and of enormous value leant to the Museum by Mr. Vincent Robinson. Lovers of conventionalist flowers can revel in the magnificent Warangul and Heroti work. Of other curious fabrics there is great abundance, suggestive enough both to artists and manufacturers, and forming altogether such an exhibition of Indian textiles as has never yet been seen. The Indian Section will be opened on Monday next, under the usual regulations of South Kensington, with the exception that it will not be lighted up in the evening.—*Daily News*.

APPEAL BEFORE THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LASHMAN DADA NAIK v. RAMCHANDRA DADA NAIK.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay of Aug. 2 1876, affirming a decree of the subordinate judge at Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency. The suit was commenced to set aside a will made by the father of the litigants as illegal, as he had disinherited the respondent, his eldest son. Two Courts in India decided that the will was invalid, and decreed the respondent one half of the family property, which was considerable. In 1861 a bill was filed for a partition of the property, and there had been great enmity and criminal proceedings. Sir James Colvile gave a lengthened judgment, and in the result the appeal was dismissed with costs. Their lordships suggested a settlement of further differences to save the ancestral property from destruction.

RUSTICATION OF THE STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

OLD University men will be startled and all friends of Oxford pained to learn that the entire body of under-graduates in the most ancient foundation in Oxford—University College—has been rusticated. It appears that after the "bump supper," at which the College celebrates each year its successes or consoles itself for its defeats on the river, some few of the students made merry beyond the limits of becoming mirth. They took more wine than they could carry with decorum, and, when they separated, proceeded to indulge in an audacious and irregular recreation. They "screwed up" the door of the Senior Tutor, who happens also to be Senior Proctor. This gentleman is not only a great college dignitary, but he is the chief representative of order and authority in the University. To "screw him up" is an offence, the enormity of which cannot be denied. Hence, when he effected his release and brought the matter before the authorities next day, the frolicsome revellers deserved to be severely dealt with. But the real offenders could not be discovered. The innocent declined to criminate their comrades, while the guilty, not being individually appealed to, would not criminate themselves. The result was that the whole body of undergraduates has, it is said, been rusticated, the sentence standing remitted only in the case of the few then actually in the schools for examination. We confess we regard this Draconic act as a blunder. To judge from our present information, it would seem to partake of the worst features of pedagogic administration, and to perpetrate the gross injustice of punishing the many who are innocent for the sins of the few who are guilty. A judicious Dean such as Arthur Stanley was who formerly governed this same College, would have questioned the men one by one, and thus, without any difficulty, have found out, by an appeal to honour and veracity, who were the true culprits. It does not augur well for existing methods of maintaining academic discipline when such a clumsy mode of punishing young gentlemen for a mad freak finds favour in the eyes of College authorities.—*Daily Telegraph*.

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE AT A WEDDING.

A SOMEWHAT unusual occurrence, attributable to the misplaced servility of a court chaplain, happened at the wedding of Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg to Dr. William, celebrated on the 1st instant, in Upper Silesia. During the customary exhortation to the bride and bridegroom, addressed to them from the altar immediately before the ceremony of exchanging rings, the clergyman in question thought fit to urge upon Dr. William the advisability of treating his exalted spouse with more than common tenderness, because she had given up so much for his sake, and was consigned to his care, not only by a Royal family but by an entire Duchy! Upon the conclusion of these singularly injudicious remarks the usual question was put to the bride, to which she replied "Yes" with marked emphasis, and raising her voice so that it could be distinctly heard by every one present in the crowded church, went on to say, "To which I add that I have given up absolutely nothing to which my heart clung, and that I am most enviably happy." A dead silence succeeded this valiant protest against the chaplain's ill-timed insinuations, and several seconds elapsed before the latter could rally sufficiently from the rebuke so sharply administered to complete the ceremony. Duke Nicholas of Wurtemberg gave away the bride, and Dr. William was "supported" at the altar-rails by the two widowed Duchesses of Wurtemberg, Princess Pauline's mother and grandmother. The happy pair are spending the honeymoon in Vienna, and will settle down towards the end of next month at Breslau in a small house which Dr. William has taken in the Palm Gasse, and in which he will receive his patients as well as the many august personages with whom he has become connected by marriage.

BRITISH GRAVES IN PERSIA.

THE following interesting letter is sent to the *Times* by a correspondent signing himself Henry H. Jukes:—The Rev. Robert Bruce, of the Church Missionary Society, who is not at Ispahan, writes to me to say—"I have just returned from the tomb of your grandfather, which is at the door of the Armenian Cathedral in Julfa, Ispahan. It is a fine marble tomb, raised about nine inches from the ground, and in excellent preservation. It bears the following inscription:—"'Sacred to the memory of Andrew Jukes, Esq., Political Agent in the Persian Gulf, who departed this life at Ispahan on the 10th November 1821, aged 43, and lies interred here.' "Close to it are four other tombs of Englishmen, which tell the following tale:—"1. 'Sacred to the memory of Claudius James Rich, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, many years British Resident at Bagdad, who departed this life at Shiraz, on the 5th October, 1821, aged—years, from whence his remains were removed by his friend Colonel Macdonald Kinneir, and reinterred here on the 17th July, 1826.' "2. 'Sacred to the memory of John Taylor, Esq., M. D., of the Bombay Medical Establishment, who departed this life at Shiraz, on the 5th December, 1822, and lies here interred.' "3. 'Sacred to the memory of Charles Darnley Stuart, who departed this life at Yezdikhaust, on the 14th July, 1826, aged 21 years, and was interred here on the 17th of the same month.' "4. 'Sacred to the memory of George Malcolm, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, who departed this life at Yezdikhaust, on the 15th July, 1826, aged 21 years, and was interred here on the 17th of the same month.' "It would appear that Col. Macdodald Kinneir, accompanied by Mr. Stuart and Mr. Malcolm, was bringing up the remains of his friend, Mr. Rich, and also those of Dr. Taylor, to be interred near those of Dr. Jukes, and that his two young friends died on the road at Yezdikhaust, probably from cholera, and all the four were buried by Col. Kinneir close to the solitary English grave that he found there, that of Dr. Jukes." My informant, the Rev. Robert Bruce, further states that the tombs are all within the lofty walls of the cathedral inclosure, and that there is not the least danger of their being desecrated. He also mentions that there are several other European graves, some nearly 300 years old, in the Armenian cemetery which lies outside Ispahan, in the desert at the foot of the mountains.

WAR MEDALS.

AN interesting exhibition was opened in London during the week the mail left. The exhibition consists of a collection of foreign war medals issued from the battle of Dunbar to the present time, belonging to Lieut.-Col. Eaton, Grenadier Guards, whose original object in collecting these personal decorations was to prevent their entire disappearance by death of owner, accidental loss, sale, &c.—Having purchased many with that view, he conceived the design of collecting such a number of them as would illustrate a history of the war medals of this country from 1,650 to the present time. Together they form a most interesting collection. One large case is entirely filled with Waterloo medals and another with Crimean medals. There is also a case filled with the East India Company's medals from 1784 to 1857; and another with those connected with the Indian Mutiny, South Africa, first and second China wars, New Zealand, Abyssinia, and Ashantee. One of the most interesting cases is that containing the miscellaneous medals, badges of Charles I., bearing the head of that monarch and of his Queen, Henrietta Maria. Whether they were ever worn is doubtful, but no doubt they were decorations of honour. No. 1 is supposed to have been conferred for the battle of Naseby, as the obverse displays the head of General Fairfax. Medal No. 4, an oval one, is supposed to have been given after the battle of Dunbar; obverse, Head of Cromwell—Word at Dunbar, "The Lord of Hosts," September 18, 1650; reverse, the House of Commons, sitting. No. 5 displays the head of General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and on its reverse his coat of arms. A large silver medal (Royal African Corps) has on the obverse a bust of George III. in mantle and collar of the Garter; reverse, Royal arms, 1814—"the gift of Col. M'Gartey, Governor of the West Coast of Africa, to Sergeant John Harris, for his valiant behaviour in capturing a Spanish brig of 18 guns with one gun and 11 men in a gunboat." Among those shown are the medals of three brothers who obtained the greatest number of clasps, having been in some thirteen engagements. The medals of William III. and of Walker, the gallant defender of Londonderry, 1680, are also of interest; and that for Culloden, having on the obverse the head of the Duke of Cumberland, and reverse, the figure of Apollo and dragon pierced by an arrow. There are several gold crosses and clasps given to superior officers for their gallant services in the Peninsula; also the gold medal for Java, and the gold medal for the battle of Maida. There are many others meriting notice, but the above possess special interest. The gold naval medals granted for Lord Howe's victory 1794, occupy a prominent position. They were of two sizes, the larger one given to flag officers, &c., and the smaller one to post captains. The two cases contain about 226 medals for naval conflicts, and the last granted by Her Majesty in 1876 to the Arctic expedition under Sir George Nares.

MR. SPURGEON ON TRACTS.

LAST May 7 the eighty-first anniversary meeting of the Religious Tract Society was held in Exeter Hall, which was crowded to excess.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, who was greatly cheered, said that it was the preaching of the Gospel which God had made the great means of salvation. The best reading there was would never do away with the duty and the privilege of hearing. He who preached the Gospel was a fisherman casting a net and watching it at the same time. He was a fisherman casting his fly upon the waters, and was adroit with his bait and careful in the landing of his fish. Children were brought up sometimes by the bottle—(laughter)—that was a tract—(laughter)—but the breast was the best, and it was God's own way that his new-born children should be fed by the living, earnest ministry of his faithful servants. (Cheers.) But they could not all be preachers. (Laughter.) He was not going to say that the ladies might not preach. He was afraid if St. Paul were alive he would never let them. (Laughter.) At the same time some men who wished to be preachers had such admirable gifts of dispersion—(Laughter)—that they would soon scatter any congregation; but those who could not preach could address themselves to individuals. If they could not do that, let them scatter books. Books were preachers, and tracts were ministers. Sermons could be turned into tracts. Tracts were sermons. They had been used as sermons, and, peradventure, would be used again. (Laughter.) Some ministers had hearts, and learnt their sermons by them. (Laughter.) He knew a brother who had often taken a sermon of his and turned it into Gaelic. Then he turned it again into English, and preached it as his own. (Laughter.) It had passed through two series, and his brother had no doubt, a copyright after having taken so much trouble with it. (Laughter.) While distributing tracts they must not give up speaking. They must not give away a tract and hold their tongues. Having spoken, then let them give away books and tracts. God blessed the preaching of the Gospel, and Luther confessed he owed much to the writings of John Huss. They knew how Augustine—whom he always reverenced (cheers)—was brought to know the Lord by the words "Take. Read." He took the book and read it. Scatter tracts and books thick as the leaves of autumn throughout the world, and in every case God might bless them. He thanked God for the Tract Society. Tracts were not very fashionable things, and in some places their form was very much against them. People knew what a tract was, and were on their guard against it. (Laughter.) He knew a minister who always addressed the sinners at the end of his sermons, and the sinners knew what was coming. (Laughter.) He, however, fired a shot at the sinners when they did not reckon on it. (Laughter.) He believed the Religious Tract Society was awake. He had the slenderest imaginable faith in any committee on earth. (Laughter.) He had been reading about a man who called a committee in order to distribute tracts. It was called for eleven o'clock, and nobody came until twelve o'clock, except the man and his wife. So the man determined to do the work himself, and have no committee to bother him. (Cheers.) Still, he reverenced a committee man down to the soles of his boots. He believed he was a necessary evil, and he had the highest respect for him. (Laughter.) The success of the committee of the Religious Tract Society was proved by the success of the trade carried on by the society. When a book was published which nobody would buy, what was the particular privilege of receiving it as a present? (Laughter.) There were

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some of the tracts of the society which were marvellously soporific. (Laughter.) They gave a fellow a night's rest when he could not sleep—(laughter)—but as rule they were thoroughly good. If any one doubted that, let him buy a few thousands, and he would find in them real skill and a masterly power. They were well written, and no one who gave them away need be ashamed of them. Some of them were milk-and-watery, but there was as much milk in them as a combined society could give. (Laughter.) He was a tractarian. (Laughter.) The tractarian movement showed that a tract had power. (Cheers.) He advised every one of them to be a tractarian, but none of them to be a Tractarian. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE LAMBRI AND LABOUCHERE LIBEL CASE.

This remarkable case in which some strange revelations have been made has been tried in the Queen's Bench Division. It is a prosecution by Demetri Lambri against Mr. H. Labouchere for an lleged libel in *Truth*, the libel imputing to the prosecutor that he was one of "a gang of cardsharpers, and got his living by cheating at cards."

Sir H. Giffard, Mr. Little, Q.C., and Mr. Maloney were for the prosecution; Mr. Charles Russell, Q C., Mr. W. G. Harrison, Q.C., and Mr. F. H. Lewis were for the defendant.

Sir H. Giffard, Q.C., in opening the case on the part of the prosecution, said that although nominally Mr. Labouchere was indicted in this case, the real person who was on his trial was M. Lambri. M. Lambri, at the period of the publication of the article complained of, was a gentleman of about thirty-two years of age. He was a native of Mitylene, and had made a large fortune in Persia as a silk merchant and in Roumania as a corn contractor. In 1878 M. Lambri visited Paris and London, and in the latter place he came into contact with Mr. Labouchere, who was the proprietor of a journal called *Truth*. What was the motive for the original attack upon M. Lambri it was quite possible that the evidence might disclose; but at present M. Lambre was in ignorance of it. The alleged libel, which appeared in *Truth* on July 2, 1878, was as follows:—"According to information which I have received, Lambri, a Frenchman of the name of Beillard, and Guagni, an Italian, are a gang who live by card sharping." The defendant, who by his first plea said he was not guilty, by his second plea alleged that the libels were true in substance and in fact, and set forth that M. Lambri came to London for the purpose of gaining a livelihood by gambling and cheating at cards, and did accordingly play and cheat at cards at divers places there, and especially procured an introduction to two persons named Bertha de Sterke and Laura de Sterke, residing at 39 Burton Crescent, and by cheating at cards had cheated the former of 27*l.* and the latter of 40*l.* It was a remarkable fact that on the trial of the indictment which M. Lambri preferred last year against the printer and publisher of *Truth* in respect of this same article not a single word on the subject of these allegations had been put to M. Lambri in cross-examination. In these circumstances he should content himself in the first place by giving formal proof of the publication of the article, pledging himself, however, to place M. Lambri in the box as soon as an effort was made to prove the facts set forth in the special plea. He might state that not long ago a decree was published in Belgium, almost in the terms of the article complained of, prohibiting M. Lambri from entering that country, but that decree the Government of Belgium had now thought fit to cancel. A similar order was published in France no longer ago than October last, and he thought that he should be able to show to the satisfaction of the jury that Mr. Labouchere was in communication with the French police. M. Lambir's sole object in taking these proceedings was to vindicate his character, and to ascertain who it was that had originated these false accusations against him.

Mr. C. Russell, Q. C., in addressing the jury for the defence, said the facts of the case were these:—In the summer of 1878 a gentleman who was styled by his friends Lambri Pasha managed, through the introduction of Midhat Pasha, to get into society in London, and obtained the *entreé* into certain clubs where high play was allowed. The day before the article complained of appeared a communication was made to M. Lambri informing him of the charges that were made against him. To that communication M. Lambri returned no answer, and he had never once attempted to explain the facts set forth in the report of the French police on which those charges were founded. The history of M. Lambri was this: His father, who lived at a village near Mityline, had several sons, one of whom was a local guide, another was an eating-house keeper, a third was an undergamekeeper, a fourth was a schoolmaster, and a fifth was a sailor. Passing over M. Lambri's earlier years, he was found in 1863 to be filling the not very lucrative or honourable post of ga con de roulette at Cairo. Having disappeared for some time, he was next met with in 1876 as the keeper of a restaurant in the Rue de Grammont, in Paris. Shortly afterwards he was in such narrow circumstances that he ran up a bill of 170 fr. for food with a man named Yakrodaties, an eatinghouse keeper in Paris, who was surprised the next year to find his debtor, whom he had formerly known in Cairo, was the new social luminary known as Lambri Pasha, who was living in great style in one of the most fashionable Parisian hotels. In 1876 M. Lambri, who was then the vulgar grub Lambrinides, not yet the gay butterfly Lambri Pasha, was selling old clothes and was pawning women's garments. In 1877 Lambri came to London accompanied by two men of like character with himself, and the retired meachant prince was introduced to humble apartments in the Euston Road, which he shared with his friend Macrovitch; paying the not extravagant sum of 4s. a day for the accommodation. A Mr. Harris, a friend of Lambri's, here appeared upon the scene, and introduced the latter to two sisters, named De Sterke, who were women of the town. These women would tell the jury that they had been cheated by him at cards, and that they denounced the merchant prince and spat in his face, under which gentle pressure he returned them a portion of the money. And here he must explain that at the last trial Mr. Labouchere did not even know of the existence of those women, who on that occasion accidentally met Lambri in Westminster Hall and recognised him as the person who had cheated them two years before. Lambri also went to a place at Aldgate, where he also cheated at play. Returning to Paris, he paid another visit to this country in 1878, when he was found in the company of a Mr. Daian, who had since found it convenient to leave London as being a card defaulter and a Stock Exchange defaulter, and a Mr. Caralli, who held a position on the outskirts of the Stock Exchange, and by these gentlemen he was introduced to a certain class of London club life. In this case the defendant claimed to stand upon high ground, and he repudiated the idea that the article had been published upon other than public grounds, and upon information which he believed to be trustworthy. If the jury should be of opinion that the charges against Lambri were well established, they would hold that Mr. Labouchere had done much good by ridding society of a pestilent rogue, who was simply preying upon and growing fat upon the weaknesses of those with whom he was associated.

A great mass of evidence was given for the defence and the case was not concluded when the mail left.

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